Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-231 CONTENTS *2 December 1987*

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

- NATO Military Circles React to Possible Treaty 1

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

- Yakovlev Addresses Media Representatives *[PRAVDA 27 Nov]* 2

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

- 'Top Priority' Discusses Missile Accord *[V. Pozner, R. Bogdanov, S. Plekhanov]* 3
- Summit Prospects, Mideast Peace Reviewed *[Yu. Zhukov in PRAVDA 29 Nov]* 6
- Further Reportage on 42d UNGA Session 8
  - USSR Submits Resolution 8
  - UNGA Adopts Resolutions 8
  - Committee Delegates on Session 9
  - Turysov Assesses UN Trip *[IZVESTIYA 24 Nov]* 9
- Burlatskiy Describes New Rights Commission *[IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]* 11
- UNIDO Session on Restructuring Economic Ties *[V. Skvortsov in PRAVDA 25 Nov]* 11

REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

- Shevardnadze Receives U.S. Ambassador 13
- Pogodin Previews Summit, Soviet Offers 13
- U.S. Media Preparations for Summit Examined *[IZVESTIYA 28 Nov]* 13
- Pozner Views Media on Gorbachev Interview 14
- IZVESTIYA Readers View Summit Prospects *[27 Nov]* 15
- PRAVDA Readers Write on Summit Prospects *[29 Nov]* 15
- Lyutyy Hits Perle Position on Policy *[PRAVDA 24 Nov]* 16
- Volovets Hits Perle Article Attacking Detente *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Nov]* 17
- Comparison of Gorbachev NBC Interview 18

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

- Reagan Remarks on INF Treaty, Summit Cited 20
- U.S. Conducts Nuclear Test in Nevada 20
- U.S. Poll Favoring Better Ties Reported *[PRAVDA 24 Nov]* 20
- Muscovites, Americans Polled on Relations 20
- Further Survey of Public Attitudes Reported 21
- Attitudes Toward Trade, Expansion Reviewed 21
- Businessman Discusses Satellite Launchings 22
  - Visits Cosmodrome, Comments 22
- Kuznetsov Addresses Separated Families Issues 23
- Zolotarevskiy Interviewed on TV Linkups *[SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 21 Nov]* 23
- Kulik Examines Human Rights in USSR, U.S. 24
- U.S. 'Silent' on Israeli Rights 'Outrages' 25
- U.S. Trying to 'Destabilize' Panama Government *[Baryshev]* 26
- Death of U.S. Journalist in DRA Addressed 27
- Further on Reaction to Iran-Contra Report 27
- Air Force Tests Air-to-Air Missile 27
- Comparison of 'Poor Relations' Campaign Item 28

China

Gerasimov on Possible Deng-Gorbachev Meeting 28
RENMIN RIBAO Hits U.S. Stance on Tibet 29
Argun-Amur Committee Concludes With Report 29
Trade Official on PRC-USSR Border Trade *[Dmitriyev]* 30
USSR-PRC Border Contacts in Far East Viewed 30
Redeployment of PRC Economic Cadres Noted *[PRAVDA 24 Nov]* 31
XINHUA Employees Visit TRUD Premises *[TRUD 28 Nov]* 31
Seminar Marks Confucius Revival in PRC *[IZVESTIYA 24 Nov]* 32

Northeast Asia

Japanese Premier on Relations With USSR 32
Gromyko, Japanese Envoy Muto Hold Talks 33
Ryuytel Meets Japanese Parliament Official 34
Japanese Communist Party Congress Opens 34
    JCP Leader's Opening Address 35
    Resolution Outlined *[PRAVDA 27 Nov]* 35
Fedoseyev Addresses Solidarity Meeting 36
Gorbachev's Book Published in Japan 36
'Secret' U.S.-Japan Agreement Analyzed 37

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Australia's Hawke Continues Moscow Visit 37
    Greeted by Officials at Airport *[IZVESTIYA 1 Dec]* 37
    Talks With Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze *[PRAVDA 1 Dec]* 37
    Hawke Kremlin Dinner Speech 39
    Ryzhkov Kremlin Dinner Speech *[PRAVDA 1 Dec]* 39
    Wreath Laid at Kremlin Wall 41
PRK's Hun Sen To Meet Sihanouk in France 42
    Reconciliation Talks Begin 2 Dec 42
SRV Premier Receives Soviet Naval Delegation *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Nov]* 42

Near East & South Asia

Najibullah Holds News Conference 1 Dec 42
    Stresses National Reconciliation 43
Gandhi Sends Message to Tashkent Conference 44
Meeting Marks Anniversary of PDRY Independence 44
    PDRY Envoy Thanks Soviet Public 44
    PDRY Anniversary Event 45
Soviet Fishing Industry Holds Talks in PDRY 45
Moscow Celebrates Lebanon's National Day 45
Supreme Soviet Cables Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil *[Beruit]* 45
CPSU Sends Solidarity Greeting to 'Arafat *[PRAVDA 29 Nov]* 46
'Arafat on PLO's Struggle, Restructuring *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 28 Nov]* 46
DFLP's Hawatimah Discusses Palestinian Rights *[PRAVDA 29 Nov]* 47
PFLP's Habash Visits Moscow 20-30 Nov 48
    Meets With Karen Brutents *[Paris Radio Monte Carlo]* 48
    Marks Palestinian Solidarity *[PRAVDA 27 Nov]* 49
    Addresses News Conference *[IZVESTIYA 27 Nov]* 49

Sub-Saharan Africa

Further on Visit to USSR by Zambia's Kaunda 49
    Gromyko, Kaunda Dinner Speeches *[PRAVDA 27 Nov]* 49
    Gromyko-Kaunda Conclude Talks *[PRAVDA 28 Nov]* 53
    Ends Visit, Leaves 28 Nov 54
OAU Summit Opens, Debt Strategy Outlined 54

- USSR Political Workers End Visit to Benin *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 27 Nov]* 54
- Briefs 54
  - TASS-ENA Agreement 54

East Europe

- Polish Public Confidence in Referendum 54
- Bulgaria's Mladenov Outlines Summit Hopes *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 29 Nov]* 54
- Yakovlev, Medvedev Meet Visiting Bulgarian 55
- Strougal, Aristov Discuss Trade Relations 55
- CSSR's Chnoupek Welcomes INF Treaty 55
- IZVESTIYA on Church-State Relations in CSSR *[21 Nov]* 55
- CSSR Newsman Denies Claims of Misgivings *[PRAVDA 28 Nov]* 58
- CSSR's Gerle, Silayev Discuss Engineering *[CTK]* 58
- PRAVDA Describes Hungarian Price Changes *[27 Nov]* 59
- CPSU Official Sklyarov Visits Hungary *[PRAVDA 26 Nov]* 59
- CPSU Economic Delegation Returns From Hungary *[PRAVDA 23 Nov]* 59
- Reportage, Comment on SFRY National Day 59
  - Message Backs Improved Ties *[PRAVDA 29 Nov]* 59
  - History of Ties Noted 60
  - Envoy National Day Address 60
- GDR Agriculture Minister Discusses Cooperation 61
  - Meets Nikonov *[ADN]* 61
  - Protocol Signed *[ADN]* 61
- Moscow Functions Mark Albanian Anniversaries *[PRAVDA 27 Nov]* 61

West Europe

- Mrs Thatcher Thanks Gorbachev for Condolences *[PRAVDA 29 Nov]* 62
- More on Gorbachev-Thatcher Meeting in London 62
- Basov-Led Delegation Arrives in Vienna 62
- Gorbachev Publications Released in West Europe 62
  - Book in 'Mass Edition' in FRG 62
  - CEDA Publishes Book in Spain 63
  - CPSU Speech Published in Italy 63
- Briefs 63
  - New Soviet Press Attache 63
  - Shlobin Metal Cord Plant 63
  - Karpov, British MP Meet 63

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

- Lithuanian CP Elects New First Secretary 64
- Nikonov Addresses Vavilov Centennial Meeting *[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 25 Nov]* 64
- Stalin Victim Vavilov's 'Moral Principles' *[Albats in MOSCOW NEWS 22 Nov]* 70
- OGONEK Cited on Rehabilitation of Bukharin *[TANJUG]* 73
- Yakovlev, Smirnov on Rehabilitations *[Belgrade BORBA 6 Nov]* 73
- Correction to XX CENTURY AND PEACE Article 74
- Briefs 74
  - New Tajik Radio Program 74
  - Radio Relay Station 74

Economic

- Zaykov Opens Conference on State Enterprise *[PRAVDA 28 Nov]* 74

Agricultural

- Shortage of Agricultural Machinery Reported 80

Two Oblasts Fulfill Sugar Beet Delivery Plan *[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 18 Nov]* ... 81
Fruit, Vegetable Harvest Reviewed *[IZVESTIYA 12 Nov]* ... 81
Briefs ... 82
    Hoof-and-Mouth Disease ... 82

Scientific

Satellite 'Cosmos-1898' Launched 1 Dec ... 82
'Mir' Station Flight Continuing Normally ... 82
Briefs ... 82
    Ship Leaves for Antarctica ... 82

NATO Military Circles React to Possible Treaty

LD020004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2036 GMT 1 Dec 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] In the first edition of this review I spoke about the resistance and opposition which reactionary circles in the United States are trying to exert on the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, and about the striving of right-wingers to cobble together a group of senators who are trying to stop the U.S. Congress ratification of the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles. Now I would like to tell you about the reaction of military circles in the North Atlantic bloc to the forthcoming signing of the abovementioned treaty.

The Italian weekly *Panorama* put this reaction quite accurately and, it seems to me, not without some humor, when it wrote the following: Already psychologically deprived of its Euromissiles, the NATO bloc feels defenseless in the event of a sudden attack by the enemy's armored tank divisions. Yes, indeed, while an apocalyptic picture was previously drawn in NATO's official documents and propaganda brochures of a possible instantaneous destruction of Western Europe in the event of a strike it by Soviet SS-20 missiles, now it is now being replaced by new, no less impressive forecasts of tank strikes by the Reds, of an airborne assault by the Russians, of a blitzkrieg which will allow the Soviets in barely 3 days to occupy a defenseless Western Europe, which is now, alas, being deprived of the currently protective U.S. nuclear umbrella.

To decide how they are to go on living under the new conditions and what must now be done, a conference of the Western allies will be held soon after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in order to, as *Panorama* writes, heighten cooperation in the field of conventional armaments and for eliminating thereby the breaches that will form in the Atlantic security wall as a consequence of the zero-zero option.

The London *Observer* has already wrote about the compensatory measures, such as for example, increasing the number of aircraft capable of delivering nuclear weapons, shorter-range missiles, and cruise missiles distinct from those included in the treaty on medium- and shorter-range forces. *The Observer* reports that a group of NATO experts has already received orders to select the types of nuclear weapons, which do not formally—or will not violate the upcoming Washington agreement and which will at the same time be able to fill this breach, a mythical, invented breach, of course—that will appear as a result of eliminating Pershing and cruise missiles.

This kind of bellicosity, this striving to maintain, at any price, the atmosphere of military confrontation, mistrust, and rivalry between West and East, is causing fully justified dissatisfaction, I would even say indignation, on the part of the population of Western Europe, a population tired of military hysteria, of the constant tension, of eternally expecting a military conflict with unpredictable consequences. It is for that reason that, according to a public opinion poll, 80% of West Europeans support the treaty between the USSR and the United States on medium- and shorter-range missiles.

Yakovlev Addresses Media Representatives

PM301641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In an Atmosphere of Cordiality and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] On 26 November A. N. Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met the directors of news and press agencies from socialist countries and developing countries with a socialist orientation who had gathered in Moscow for a regular conference.

A.N. Yakovlev briefed the agency directors on the restructuring of all aspects of social life and the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development conducted by the CPSU, and the main political results of the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was a major political event. Note was made of the special importance of Soviet initiatives in questions of nuclear disarmament, the creation of a comprehensive system of international security, and ensuring lasting peace on earth. A.N. Yakovlev emphasized in this context the importance of the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit in Washington.

Talking to the agency directors as journalists, A. N. Yakovlev noted the growing importance of information in shaping an atmosphere conducive to the strengthening of peace and the solution of political, economic, and other problems in the peoples' interests.

The meeting passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

'Top Priority' Discusses Missile Accord

LD281952 Moscow in English to North America
0001 GMT 28 Nov 87

["Top Priority" Program, presented by Vladimir Pozner, with Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of the USA and Canada Studies Institute]

[Text] [Pozner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen? This is Vladimir Pozner and this is *Top Priority*. With me on the panel, our usual permanent members: Dr Radomir Bogdanov and Dr Sergey Plekhanov of Moscow's USA and Canada Studies Institute. The subject today, of course: the INF treaty, which has been finalized. It's been completed; it is all worked out; and if things go according to schedule on 8 December the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, and the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, will sign that treaty.

Now, at this moment in the United States there is, or there seems to be, an all-out effort on the part of conservative right-wing elements to scuttle the treaty before it has been signed, and certainly to go for the senators in the hope that they will not ratify it. The reasons supposedly are because this treaty gives the Soviet Union an enormous advantage in Europe in the absence of INF, intermediate nuclear forces, because of the so-called preponderance in conventional weapons. There are a great many reasons for—supposedly for—this movement. What I want to ask you is, at least at the beginning of this program of ours: How do you assess the anti movement, I call it, the anti-any-kind-of-Soviet-U.S.-improvement movement that happens every time an improvement looks like it might happen and that we are seeing right now?

[Bogdanov] Vladimir, as a student of the Soviet-American relations for, maybe for the last 25 years, I am not surprised at all. It's quite natural. And natural, what is natural? That is reflecting the, if you like, the rules of American domestic political life, number one. And number two: If you have really something serious in the Soviet-American relations on the table, of course you have this reaction—adverse reaction—because it's a crucial moment in those relations which may so much impact on them that we can say that we may have something very major in these relations, qualitatively major. So this resistance is quite natural because you have adverse reaction of all those who are in principle against, well, any improvement in the Soviet-American relations.

[Pozner] Would any of you care to dwell on that a little bit? Who are these people? Why are they so adverse to this improvement of relations? What is the reason? Is it simply that they are somehow born with a hatred and a fear of the Soviet Union? Who are these people?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think it's a rather diverse crowd. The motives can be different, but what unites them, what puts them in the same category, is the fact that those people do not seem to be prepared to live in a world where Soviet-American confrontation is not as acute as it used to be...

[Pozner, interrupting] But, Dr Plekhanov, there has to be a reason for this.

[Plekhanov] Well, there are several reasons.

[Pozner] If you and I are living on the planet and we have children and we want our children to live it seems natural that we would want to have some kind of normal relationship. You're telling me these people—children notwithstanding, grandchildren notwithstanding, loved ones notwithstanding—are against an improvement of Soviet-American relations, and I'm asking you: What is their rationale? What is their reason? What is their interest?

[Plekhanov] Well, I think there is a difference between their rationale, between what they say about the reasons why they are opposed to such improvements in Soviet-American relations and the actual reasons, the things that really...

[Pozner, interrupting] Let's get the actual, the actual reason.

[Plekhanov] Okay. The actual reason is taht they have their own axes to grind. They are so much into this confrontation—they derive their position, their influence, some of them, material benefits from the continuing arms race, from the continuing buildup of tensions between the two sides—that they simply can't opt out of this game without losing some of their influence.

[Pozner] Dr Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] Vladimir, I'm sorry to say, but I am objecting in principle to those kind of questions of yours.

[Pozner] Why?

[Bogdanov] I tell you why: because why we should explain to our American audience about their own people? They better go and ask them what is their reason. Why we should explain all that to them? And of course...

[Pozner, interrupting] Do we understand the reasons? Do we understand them?

[Bogdanov] Yes, we do understand, but we do understand their reasons in our own way.

[Pozner] Which is?

[Bogdanov] And my friend Plekhanov is. I agree or disagree with him, it doesn't matter. [sentence as heard] But if we say: and what we can say about these people? Something benign? No. We'll say something not benign about them and they will immediately say: Aha, those Russians are criticizing us, so we are right!

[Pozner] I think you should give more credit to the American people that they can rationally listen to you. I as a human being am intrigued by these conservative forces that are against any kind of improvement of relations because to me it seems that they are bent on a suicide mission, ultimately. Because if we don't improve relations, if we don't achieve some measure of disarmament, if we do go toward confrontation, finally if there is nuclear war, these people are going to die.

[Plekhanov] Well, in the first place I hope that some of those people and maybe all of them will understand. You know, this is a new situation and there will be debates, and I hope that they will be able to see the light. And the important thing is—you said, Vladimir—that conservatives are against it. Now, President Reagan is a conservative, you might even call him an arch-conservative, and he is for that treaty. There is a lot of conservatives who are for this treaty because, you know, in the basic sense this is a conservative treaty because it helps conserve the civilization, it helps conserve life on earth. [sentence as received] So I wouldn't really categorize it in terms like liberals against conservatives. This is a, on the American side, this is a treaty which has been negotiated by a conservative administration and it does have the support of a lot, I would say of a majority, of conservative forces in the United States.

[Bogdanov] I'm sorry, Sergey, but, I'm sorry, you are too complex on all that. Your explanation is too, too, my point...

[Pozner, interrupting] Okay, he's a very sophisticated man! [laughter]

[Bogdanov] Yes, he is a very sophisticated man, and I really mean it, but his explanation is too sophisticated for me. I cannot accept it. My explanation is very simple.

[Pozner] Down to earth.

[Bogdanov] Down to earth. Any treaty with the Soviet Union, what does it mean for these people.

[Pozner] What?

[Bogdanov] That is the crackdown of all their philosophy, you know.

[Pozner] That's what I want you to, exactly, that's what I want to hear.

[Bogdanov] And if there is a treaty with the Soviet Union, it means that the Soviet Union is a respectable party, that you should not only respect but you should trust. That is the—suicidal for them because all their policy is: don't trust them, they will betray you, they will do this and that. If you have a treaty, how you can say all that about the Russians and the Soviet Union? So, back home they are afraid that the movement against the Soviet, any deals with the Soviet Union, the appropriations will be much more difficult in this environment than when the Soviet Union is a just an evil...

[Pozner, interrupting] I see your point.

[Bogdanov] That's why I'm objecting to your sophistication; I believe it's more simple. [laughter]

[Pozner] I see your point, but I think we will all agree that in the issue, in the area of arms control and disarmament there can be no trust. There has to be verification. That is to say, you cannot trust. I don't think we would ask the Americans to trust us simply on our word, and I'm sure that if they asked us to do that, we wouldn't. Our relationship is such, our history is such that to trust we must be able to, as it were, touch it, look at it, feel it, check it out—verification. Now, in this treaty that has been so carefully prepared by both sides there are extensive and very stringent verification proposals that have been, I think it's fair to say, specifically pushed by the Soviet Union. Do you agree with that and would you call these verification proposals a step forward? What's your feeling about this and do they work for trust and should they be brought to the attention of the American public? Is it worthwhile?

[Plekhanov] Well, absolutely. It's a major step forward. It's a very intrusive set of verification measures. Nothing like this has ever been incorporated in a treaty and I think that goes a long way towards satisfying those people who are looking for some absolute security in that area, while it is recognized, of course, that absolute 100% verification is something that does not exist.

[Pozner] Well, does 100% anything exist in that area?

[Bogdanov] That's right, that's right. And that's why there is a level at which both sides say: Well, this is enough, this is fairly reasonable; now we can rely on what we can see, what we can observe, what we can touch and feel, to see that the treaty is being complied with by the other side. And I think both sides have reached that kind of a plateau and I hope that the U.S. public and the senators, of course, when they look at this, their first reactions, I think, are quite positive and I think they will be satisfied. In fact, the interesting thing is that on verification the United States used to be more insistent on having intrusive verification and then we changed sides in the past months. In 1987 the Soviet Union put forward a very far-reaching set of verification proposals and the American side had to back down and to start saying: Well look, can we really allow the Russians to look at all those things that we have, all the goodies, the military stuff (?and so on?)

[Bogdanov] Does it mean, Sergey, that they were never sincere in suggesting all that to us?

[Plekhanov] Yes, some of the people were just playing those games, you know: Let's make such proposals which we know the Russians won't take up because they're a closed society. But the Russians, you know, the Soviet Union is a different society now, it's changing.

[Pozner] Well, I think that it's fair to say, at least in my opinion, that many of the American proposals were made on the basis of an analysis showing the U.S., as they thought, that the Soviet Union would not agree, would not agree, and that would make it possible then to attack the Soviet Union. Incidentally, the zero option is a case in point.

[Plekhanov] Exactly the same sort.

[Pozner] The zero option, when it was offered, it was offered with the knowledge that the Soviets would turn it down. We did turn it down and then all of these elements that are today yelling bloody murder criticized us for not accepting the zero option. When we turned around and not only accepted it but added to it, now they're in a panic.

[Bogdanov] Added to it some other zeros. [laughter]

[Pozner] Yes, exactly. The two people who have really, in practical terms, worked the most for this treaty, Secretary of State George Shultz and the minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, Eduard Shevardnadze, I think deserve a lot of credit for what has happened up to now. And talking of Mr Shultz, in defending the treaty he has pointed to several things. Number one, he said that it's a good deal for the West because the Soviets will be scrapping four wepaons for every one that the West eliminates. How do you feel about that?

[Plekhanov] I think, in the first place, I don't find it a very good argument. In the first place, four to one when you're talking about 2,000 missiles and have more than 50,000 missiles left on both sides.

[Bogdanov] But at the same time, Sergey, if we talk about the military sufficiency as a new approach to the whole military business I believe it's a very good example how we look at that. Four to one, it's okay.

[Pozner] In other words, we're scrapping missiles that have three warheads on them and the Americans are scrapping with mono...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] So what?

[Pozner] So what?

[Bogdanov] So what if it is aimed at strengthening the common scurity, which is the new thinking, very important part of the new thinking, common security? So what? That's my...

[Pozner, interrupting] Well, another argument—yes, please, Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] There is another side to it. I think that this treaty is something like a joint venture, Soviet-American joint venture. When you invest in a joint venture, the more investment you make, the more return you are expected to get. You can expect that...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] So you mean to say that our investment is bigger, then we'll get more profit....

[Indistinct interruption]

[Plekhanov] Well, I mean in terms of building, building a new relationship, a demilitarized world.

[Pozner] Doesn't that dovetail with one of the other arguments that says that this will open the door to more significant arms agreements in the area of arms reduction and cutting back on strategic long-range weapons and conventional, perhaps even, weapons, nonnuclear forces? Wouldn't that be part of it?

[Plekhanov] Well, of course. We are very much looking forward to it and there is every possibility for it. And I hope that the summit in Washington will not be limited to the INF question, but that there will be significant progress on the strategic reductions.

[Pozner] And another point is that this treaty, with its asymmetry we were speaking about—the Soviets actually destroying more warheads—serves as a kind of model for future agreements where asymmetry does become permissible, something that in the past was usually not possible. In fact that's an important point.

[Plekhanov] I think it's an important point. I would like to see, just for the sake of fairness, some asymmetry on the American side. I mean, we give up something...

[Pozner, interrupting] Well, if we look at conventional weapons, you know the Soviet proposal has been that since obviously we have more in one area and the Americans have more in the others, what we should do is scale down, so that would involve asymmetry on both sides.

[Plekhanov] Rather than build up.

[Pozner] Rather than build up to equality, scale down to quality.

[Plekhanov] That's a very wise approach.

[Bogdanov] Yeah, that's very wise and very productive approach. That may be the only approach possible in the field of disarmament now and arms control. Asymmetry—it's a great time for a symmetrical approach to mutual security problems.

[Plekhanov] There's an interesting thing: We used to be racing up the slope, up the hill toward increasing the nuclear armaments, towards the edge of the cliff; now I think what we are doing with this INF treaty is starting a race down the slope.

[Pozner] Perhaps race is not quite the word. I think that we are moving, beginning to turn toward the slope and moving down. I hope we race, but I think it's along way to a race.

[Bogdanov] But as optimists we'll look at that.

[Pozner] Okay, time moving, time running out on us, racing past us, so very, very concisely: Dr Bogdanov, your principal hope for the summit. What do you want to see happen?

[Bogdanov] Fifty percent cut...

[Pozner, interrupting] An agreement. [Bogdanov] Strategic, an agreement on a 50% cut in strtegic offensive weapons within the framework of the strengthened ABM 1972 treaty.

[Pozner] Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Well, mine is about the same.

[Pozner] So you second Dr Bogdanov. You are unanimous on that one. Well I have to say...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] And what about you, Vladimir, by the way, you are not...

[Pozner, interrupting] I have to say that although we usually argue, or at least disagree, on some things, this is one time when I'm in total agreement with you. Those are the hopes of, I think, the vast majority of Soviet People, and they should be the hopes of everyone else. And on that note, on behalf of *Top Priority* this is Vladimir Pozner wishing you all good listening.

Summit Prospects, Mideast Peace Reviewed

PM011103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Toward New Heights [subhead]

Late Wednesday evening a report spread to all ends of the earth from Geneva that, in the course of their third meeting in recent months, the leaders of the Soviet and U.S. foreign policy departments had found mutually acceptable solutions to the complex questions the participants in the talks on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles had hitherto been unable to resolve. The preparation of the treaty providing for the total destruction of these two classes of nuclear weapons was thus complete.

As the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed out at its Thursday session, one of the important accords reached at the Reykjavik talks between the top Soviet and U.S. leaders has thereby been materialized, and an important step is being taken on the path to a nuclear-free world.

The completion of the treaty's preparation has elicited lively reactions throughout the world. Heads of state and government and leaders of political parties and of the public have hailed this event. Even the special NATO Council session convened in this connection, in which foreign ministers and envoys of the 16 bloc countries participated, supported the agreement reached in Geneva. Britain's Lord Carrington, NATO's secretary general, called the report of this accord "excellent news." "If someone says that West Europe does not like this agreement, he understands nothing about the Europeans' position," U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz declared at a press conference following that session.

The leader of the U.S. foreign policy department did not specify whom he had in mind when he used the expression "someone," but you have only to look at news agency reports issuing from Washington and the capitals of certain states allied with the United States to gain a quite clear idea of who is displeased with the agreement reached and why.

It is a question of the most ambitious champions of the unrealizable dream of a military superiority which would enable the United States and NATO to dictate their will to all. They are extremely reluctant to part with this doctrine of yesterday. This is why voices are to be heard issuing increasingly loudly from their camp: If we have failed to prevent an accord on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, we must, at least, prevent a further reduction in nuclear arms. What is more, they issue a demand to "fill the gap," which will supposedly emerge in NATO's military might, and "compensate" for the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles by creating and installing new kinds of weapons.

As *The New York Times* wrote Wednesday, opponents of the treaty which has been prepared for signing "fear that the missiles' destruction will whet the appetite (!) of the Western public for future agreements." Well, the Western public—and not only the Western but also the world public, including the Soviet public—really does have an "appetite" for the elimination of the nuclear threat. People of good will would like to lose no time in advancing further along the path of reducing arms, above all nuclear arms. It is no coincidence that, according to public opinion poll data just published by AP, 86% of the U.S. population approves of the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, pinning hopes on it for a further reduction in the threat of war.

Those who are obstinately swimming against the tide do not wish to reckon with the peoples' will. Although the treaty has not yet been signed, schemes are already being publicly advanced as to how to delay, if not wreck, its ratification in the Senate. This, as *The Washington Post* pointed out recently, "will undermine (!) the prospects of the next agreement on strategic arms."

Even though President R. Reagan replied in the affirmative to a question put by journalists in the customary manner of Americans as to whether he would be able to "sell the treaty to the Senate," doubts are continuing to be sown with regard to this in Washington. "Conservatives hope that they will succeed in dragging out this process by proposing amendments and provisos," *Newsweek* writes. "Successful actions aimed at dragging out the ratification process could prevent (!) Washington and Moscow from moving on to the next stage of arms control."

Well, consequently, new political battles lie ahead, no less acute than those that had to be withstood over the past 7 years, when the present treaty was being prepared. Lingering on the way would mean jeopardizing the prospect of movement toward a nuclear-free, nonviolent world—a prospect which is increasingly inspiring the peoples.

People await new steps on this path, primarily the preparation of an agreement to reduce strategic offensive arms by half while preserving the ABM Treaty. This, as M.S. Gorbachev said, is the fundamental problem of the present day, and it can and must be resolved! [passage omitted]

Who Is Preventing the Establishment of Peace in the Near East? [subhead]

Last week this question surfaced once again in connection with contradictory signals concerning the prospects for a peace settlement in the Near East.

Life itself is increasingly posing the acute question of the need to restore a just peace in the Near East and convene an international conference for that purpose without delay with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO. Such a solution has long been advocated by the USSR, all the socialist countries, the nonaligned states, and West European countries, but their demands have always come up against resistance from Israel and the United States backing it.

Recently, however, even the United States has hinted that it too is not, as it were, opposed to convening a conference. What is more, in Israel itself, whose population is concerned at the decades-long tension in the occupied Arab lands and at the material and human losses of the Israeli Armed Forces in Lebanon, voices are being heard in favor of such a solution, although Tel Aviv is still reluctant to have dealings with the PLO—the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

"It is now clearer than ever," Britain's *Financial Times* wrote 25 November, "that the only way forward in this direction is to hold an international peace conference with the participation of the countries of the region and the five UN Security Council permanent member states."

Israeli Foreign Minister Peres, who belongs to the Labor Party, which now shares power with the conservative "Likud" party, set off for West Europe to probe the possibility of holding a conference on a Near East settlement. He held talks, in particular, with French President Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Thatcher.

As London's *The Times* wrote last Tuesday, the sides "confirmed their support for an international conference after talks lasting more than an hour." Peres made it clear in an interview that he hopes to utilize the influence of the British head of government in further progress toward this goal.

True, it should be borne in mind that he has his own interpretation of the idea of convening a conference—to use it once again merely as an "umbrella" to cover separate talks. However, not even this scheme suits the Israeli hawks.

It also became known that Israeli Prime Minister Shamir had flown to Washington at the same time. There he met with U.S. President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Defense Secretary Carlucci. After that Shamir at once rejected in a public statement the idea of convening an international conference, claiming that it would "lead away from peace and serve to exacerbate and deepen disagreements." U.S. and Israeli newspapers published a report claiming that the U.S. side is countering the idea of convening an international conference on the Near East with a plan... to invite King Husayn of Jordan and Syrian President al-Asad to Washington for direct talks with Israel "within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting" (?!). That report created bewilderment and displeasure in Arab states, and the State Department was quick to disavow it.

This entire strange affair could be overlooked if it did not betray the presence of Israel's U.S. patrons, for whose instructions Shamir flew to Washington. Thus the opponents of convening an international conference promoting a peace settlement in the Near East have executed one more maneuver.

Nonetheless, this idea is becoming increasingly popular. In fact, there is and can be no other way to a peace settlement.

Further Reportage on 42d UNGA Session

USSR Submits Resolution

LD302159 Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] New York November 30 TASS—International humanitarian cooperation will make for promoting understanding, mutual respect, trust and tolerance in relations among countries and peoples, and contribute to creating a more fair and non-violent world, said a draft resolution put forward by the Soviet delegation at the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly and passed by the session's Third Committee dealing with social, cultural and humanitarian issues.

The document calls on all countries to cooperate with the aim of protecting human rights and basic freedoms, to strive jointly for international cooperation in solving the existing humanitarian problems.

UNGA Adopts Resolutions

LD011058 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] New York December 1 TASS—The U.N. General Assembly on Monday adopted a set of resolutions on disarmament, drawing attention to the need to take specific and undelayed measures to arrest the arms race on earth and prevent its extension into space.

Representatives of the world community underscored the importance of the collective efforts by states, broad dialogue and cooperation among them in the mainstream directions of disarmament, and new approaches to ensuring mankind's security in the nuclear-space age. They hailed the Soviet-U.S. understandings on medium-range and shorter-range missiles, on their negotiations on reducing strategic offensive armaments and banning nuclear testing as an event of particular importance to the whole of mankind.

The U.N. General Assembly voted overwhelmingly to adopt resolutions on bilateral U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear disarmament, on the need to prevent the threat of a nuclear war and on nuclear disarmament, on a comprehensive ban of nuclear tests.

A resolution on averting the arms race in space received 154 affirmative votes. The U.S. delegation was the only negative voter.

The world community has qualified the removal of the threat of a nuclear war as the most burning and most urgent objective of our time and declared in these documents for a tangible shift, for specific results in the key issues of its solution, delegates to the 42nd U.N. General Assembly session also called for banning the development and production of new types of weapons of mass destruction and new systems of such weapons, for the completion within the shortest possible time of the work to elaborate a convention on banning chemical weapons, for conventional disarmament, for setting up regional nuclear-free zones. Several documents underline the importance of establishing the climate of trust in inter-state relations, scrupulous observance by them of the existing agreements and accords.

The General Assembly drew attention to the importance of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations Organisation as a center of the concerted efforts by states in the field of disarmament, spoke out for a broad involvement of the public in the efforts to build a nuclear-free and non-violent world that will be secure for all. It was decided to hold the third special U.N. General Assembly session devoted to disarmament in May-June, 1988.

The 42nd session adopted 63 resolutions and decisions on disarmament issues. Of these twenty five drafts, a record number, were approved by consensus without voting, which has reflected the world community's eagerness to look for mutually acceptable solutions by collective efforts.

Thirty eight drafts were put to vote. The obstructionist conduct of the U.S. delegation was manifest here most patently as it contrasted sharply with the general auspicious atmosphere of cooperation and the quest for collective solutions. Now and again U.S. delegates reached out to press a red or yellow button of the electronic computer meaning a dissenting vote or abstention. They voted against the will of the world community 23 times, by the way, casting six times the only vote against.

The Soviet delegation supported 27 decisions, did not cast a single negative vote and abstained once.

Summing up the results of the work of the 42nd U.N. General Assembly session in the field of disarmament, its chairman Peter Florin said that its decisions aimed primarily at stopping the arms race and achieving genuine disarmament. The decision on averting the arms race in space is of particular importance, in his view.

The good news about Soviet-U.S. talks is fully consonant with the spirit of the resolutions on disarmament adopted by the General Assembly, Florin stressed. The upcoming signing of a treaty on scrapping medium-range and shorter-range missiles will provide a fresh impetus to the activity of those who aspire for peace and fruitful cooperation.

It is being confirmed anew that good will and the recognition of the principle of equal security opens up the widest opportunities for consolidating peace. He expressed the hope that the decisions of the U.N. General Assembly will serve to create a hopeful international climate for the coming meeting of the Soviet and U.S. leaders.

Committee Delegates on Session

LD251301 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] New York November 25 TASS—TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The discussion on establishing a comprehensive system of international peace and security (initiated by socialist countries) is drawing to a close today at the First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly. The speeches made by a majority of delegates on the destinies of peace and the character of international relations were aimed at finding closer viewpoints and common approaches to ensuring equal security to all. Nobody called in question the fact that comprehensive security was the formula of survival in nuclear-space conditions.

Egypt's permanent representative at the United Nations 'Abd al-Halim Badawi has called upon all delegations to consider in an unbiased way the constructive proposals for establishing a comprehensive system of international security for the good of would-be generations.

Indonesia's permanent representative at the United Nations Ali Alatas said that the socialist states' proposals were "interesting". He declared his country's readiness to respond to their invitation to broaden and deepen a dialogue on that important question.

Speaking on behalf of the EEC member states, Denmark's permanent representative at the United Nations Ole Bierring noted their readiness "to constructively consider all concrete proposals to strengthen international peace and security in the context of the United Nations and its Charter". In the estimation of West European states, he said, the discussion of this question at the current session was productive, since it made it possible to focus the attention on the importance of efficient implementation of the basic principles of the U.N. Charter.

A discordant note at the concluding stage of the discussion was the speech made by the American delegate Robert Immermann, who categorically rejected the very concept of a comprehensive system of international peace and security under the absurd pretext that allegedly the proposal for its establishment is aimed at "revision" of the U.N. Charter. Such an approach was rightfully criticized by many delegates.

A secure world can be built only through joint efforts, said Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Vladimir Petrovskiy. The U.N. Charter is undoubtedly the basis of such collective actions of states. The United Nations also has a relevant mechanism within the framework of which such efforts could be carried out. The United Nations provides everything necessary to ensure the reliable functioning of a comprehensive system of international peace and security through balancing the interests of all states. The task is that the U.N. aims and principles be put into life and its mechanism of maintaining international peace and security be used in full, said the Soviet representative.

Turysov Assesses UN Trip

PM261057 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with AUCCTU Secretary K.T. Turysov conducted by own correspondent S. Dardykin under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Interview: 'We Met with Real Interest'"]

[Text] A group of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies has taken part in the work of the 42d UN General Assembly Session. S. Dardykin, your *Izvestiya* correspondent, met with K.T. Turysov, leader of the group and an AUCCTU secretary, and asked him to talk about the results of the trip.

[Dardykin] Karatay Turysovich, the USSR Supreme Soviet's extensive international ties and its deputies' contacts with parliamentarians of other countries are well known. Their participation in the work of the General Assembly session as part of the Soviet delegation is, however, quite new, so far as we know.

[Turysov] New for us, rather. U.S. congressmen have been members of the American delegation for the entire 42 years of the United Nation's existence, and not just congressmen but also representatives of many nongovernmental organizations. In New York we also had meetings with members of the Indian parliament and with colleagues from Denmark, Canada, and Argentina who had also come for the General Assembly session.

[Dardykhin] Who was in the delegation?

[Turysov] Z. P. Pukhova, chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women; Academician I. N. Blokhina of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Academician N. A. Logachev of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and USSR People's Artist K. Yu. Lavrov.

[Dardykin] Was your arrival noted by the press and public and within UN circles?

[Turysov] The American press responded with a single item—a large photograph showing the members of our group visiting the New York Stock Exchange. The business world was experiencing the aftermath of the stock exchange crash and *The New York Times* carried it with the eloquent caption "Russian Visitors Observe the Capitalists."

We experienced far greater attention from UN delegates and officials, and American government and public organizations. The very presence of USSR Supreme Soviet deputies at the session was unambiguously seen as one more feature confirming the seriousness of our country's proposals designed to enhance the UN's role and prestige in modern international life.

[Dardykin] What impression did you form about the reaction to these proposals?

[Turysov] It is undoubtedly positive. One of the leaders of the American UN Association said that Soviet proposals were music to the ears. I thought it proper to respond to him in kind: What prevents us, then, from writing the words to this music together. But seriously speaking, the words of our interlocutor express the common feeling both in unofficial and official circles. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar observed in conversation with us that he attaches great significance to the Soviet Union's efforts in support of the United Nations and the moves toward making it into a more effective peace-keeping instrument.

[Dardykin] You have spoken of numerous contacts with representatives of the most diverse international and American organizations and with U.S. officials. What primarily moved them to seek contact with you? Was it the chance to learn USSR Supreme Soviet deputies' opinion on particular problems? The chance to put their own standpoint?

[Turysov] I would say both. Discussion was, as a rule, very frank and occasionally sharp when diametrically opposed positions clashed, but we never encountered any manifestations of hostility. If you discount the handfuls of youths who, by all accounts, were paid to stand constantly on duty near the entrance to the Soviet mission in New York and who met everyone who left with anti-Soviet shouts—and this they did somewhat limply, without any particular conviction, simply earning their "fee."

An atmosphere of goodwill prevailed during discussions with the Americans. Genuine interest and a sincere desire to learn as much as possible came through in their questions. This, in my view, is due to the improvements taking place in Soviet-American relations, the expected arrival of M.S. Gorbachev in Washington, the real possibility of concluding the first-ever agreement eliminating nuclear arms, and, in general, if not to the warming of the international situation then at least the first ray of hope of such a warming. GDR Deputy Foreign Minister P. Florin, chairman of the present UN General Assembly session, gave a very accurate definition of the prevailing atmosphere in United Nations: The sense of responsibility of all states for the state of affairs in the world has increased. This undoubtedly applies to states as a whole and their individual representatives..

[Dardykin] What topics were primarily raised during your meetings?

[Turysov] The representatives of business circles and scientists were very interested in restructuring, its thrusts and prospects, and its possible influence on the development of Soviet-American relations. Hopes for their improvement were voiced time and again, and very sincerely. Attempts were also made to assess restructuring and our foreign policy from the standpoint of traditional American notions.

Our meeting with Herbert Okun, deputy U.S. representative in the United Nations, was indicative in this regard. For example, he reduced the whole nature of the Afghan problem to the fact that Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. We had to repeat once again what has already been repeatedly said, namely, that we are entirely in favor of withdrawing the troops, but the first essential is to create conditions to halt the subversive actions against Afghanistan from outside. Let's stick to a logical order here, we said: Our troops were introduced in response to these subversive actions. Stop them, and that will open up the way to a settlement. Discussion also turned to Central America. We asked why the Americans are undermining the implementation of the agreement among five states of the region on normalizing the situation. H. Okun's reply was to say that the object was to force Nicaragua's Sandinists to accept talks. But people are not invited to the negotiating table by force of arms, we objected. He suggested that we change the subject.

[Dardykin] To what?

[Turysov] To what was not a new topic either—human rights. The American diplomat wanted to assure us that there can be no question of democratization until the problem of exit visas is resolved. But on what grounds, one asks, do the Americans reduce human rights to the question of exit visas? Regarding the specifics of this topic, we explained to our interlocutor that the procedure for leaving the country is undergoing democratization. This process is confirmed by the figures. The Supreme Soviet Presidium is looking into questions related to it. Yet if one is talking about exit visa issues, which so concern the American side, we too are bound to ask why the U.S. authorities regularly refuse visas to our trade union delegations. We have received 10 American trade union delegations this year while entry is barred to our own delegations. American people are deprived of the right to receive foreign colleagues in their own country, leaving aside the fact that this represents a basic failure to observe the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Dardykin] And how did Okun respond?

[Turysov] He again changed the subject. Our meetings in New York confirmed yet again that discussion with Americans must be to the point and they must be answered by specific arguments and specific examples. The attempts by certain U.S. Administration officials to arrogate to themselves the right to award "behavior points" to us cannot lead to mutual understanding, a rapprochement of positions, or a real solution of the problems that have built up between us. It is, of course, difficult to imagine that in the course of one conversation at the UN American mission, even if it was 3 hours long, we would be able to achieve understanding of our position. However, the fact that as a result of such meetings our interlocutors got a better idea of it is also important, in my opinion.

[Dardykin] So the 4-day itinerary of your stay in New York went far beyond the purely formal trip that the first visit by a group of Soviet parliamentarians to the UN General Assembly could have been?

[Turysov] To sum up, it could be said that it acquired more the character of a discussion. It was a 4-day exchange of opinions. We had the opportunity to expound our position on international problems both from the UN rostrum—at the plenary session and in committees—and before the UN radio station microphones. We were fully able to appreciate the enhanced interest in our foreign policy initiatives and in everything happening in our country, and for our part fill out our own knowledge. If on assessing the results of the trip you ask yourself whether it is worth continuing this practice, the answer can only be that it is both worthwhile and indispensable.

Burlatskiy Describes New Rights Commission

PM010957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 3

["IZVESTIYA Interview" with Prof F. M. Burlatskiy, chairman of Public Commission for International Cooperation on Humanitarian Problems and Human Rights, by own correspondent A. Ivanko: "Human Rights Committee Being Created"; date and place unspecified]

[Text] A Public Commission for International Cooperation on Humanitarian Problems and Human Rights has been created in the Soviet Union under the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. Our correspondent A. Ivanko asked Commission Chairman Prof F. M. Burlatskiy to talk about its aims and tasks.

[Burlatskiy] The aim is to promote cooperation in the humanitarian sphere with the public of the European capitalist and socialist countries, the United States, and Canada. The basis for the commission's activity is the Helsinki Final Act, and we will endeavor to ensure that its provisions are implemented both in the Soviet Union and also in other countries.

The commission includes the well known Soviet writers A. Adamovich and G. Baklanov, Academician B. Raushenbakh, L. Novak, chairman of the Union of Medical Workers Central Committee, V. Yakovlev, director of the All-Union Institute of Soviet Legislation, V. Ignatenko, chief editor of *Novoye Vremya*, and other public figures who are well known abroad, enthusiasts, and consistent proponents of the policy of restructuring and new thinking.

We attach great significance to the collective and individual activity of the commission's members within our country. It is a question of promoting more consistent implementation of the provisions of the Final Act in Soviet legislation. We must endeavor by common efforts to strengthen guarantees of economic, social, civil, and political human rights in the USSR.

The preparations for the creation of a new public committee on the whole complex of humanitarian problems and human rights under way in our country will undoubtedly play a special role in developing such cooperation. The committee will give a fillip to all organizations and initiative groups working in this sphere, including our commission.

UNIDO Session on Restructuring Economic Ties

PM271331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column": "Development and Peace Are Interlinked"]

[Text] Bangkok—The 2d session of the General Conference of UNIDO—the UN Industrial Development Organization—has been working for several days in the Thai capital. Participants in this representative forum assembled in Bangkok—delegations from 130 countries, including the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, attended the session—discussed questions of promoting the acceleration of Asian, African, and Latin American states' industrial formation. Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon stated, when opening the session, that creating its own industry is the core of progress for the Third World, which needs an influx of modern technology, efficient use of manpower resources, and capital investments. The protectionism of developed countries, which try to correct their own economic ills at others' expense, stands in the way of this.

The collective speech by the delegations of the group of socialist countries—the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, the MPR, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the CSSR—which addressed a joint statement to the forum, attracted a great deal of attention. It said that the socialist states call upon UNIDO to devote more attention to helping developing countries in their endeavor to restructure international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The socialist states' delegates indicated that one of the most acute problems for many developing countries is their foreign debt, which has reached $1.2 trillion. Having become a political problem on a global scale, it is damaging both developing countries' economic security and their social security.

Many of the session's participants pointed out that the elaboration of an all-embracing industrialization strategy for developing countries with the emphasis on internal efforts and with the use of international cooperation could be an important channel for UNIDO activity.

The session's participants expressed concern at the present state of the world economic system. In the eighties it has been characterized by decelerating production growth rates, rising debts in many states, especially developing states, exchange rate fluctuations shaking the financial system, and increasing protectionism. The internationalization of economic relations, the universality of the scientific and technical revolution, the common ecological danger, and the glaring socioeconomic problems—above all in developing countries—acutely raise the problem of economic security for everyone, and demand the speediest establishment of a just international economic order. This, many session participants thought, is only possible under conditions of relaxation of tension and a reduction of the arms race.

Shevardnadze Receives U.S. Ambassador

LD011925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Comrade Shevardnadze received the U.S. ambassador to the USSR at the latter's request. During the conversation, held on the threshold of the Soviet-U.S. summit level meeting in Washington, there was a discussion of some specific questions of mutual interest.

Pogodin Previews Summit, Soviet Offers

OW020023 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Pogodin commentary]

[Text] The USSR-U.S. summit is only a week away. Its possible results have become a topic for global discussion. Our commentator Pogodin has the following to say:

One of the expected results is already known—the signing of a treaty to scuttle intermediate- and short-range nuclear forces. Its fundamental significance is obvious. For the first time since the debut of nuclear weapons more than 40 years ago, not just restraint on the nuclear arms race, but also limitations and reductions, are about to materialize. In this connection, however, it should be noted that this treaty applies only to 3 to 4% of the global stockpiles of nuclear arms. Therefore, both the experience gained in the process of preparing the treaty and the willingness of the two sides demonstrated in the process of its writing should serve as a basis on which to work for a more fundamental cut in nuclear arms.

As has been decided, the upcoming USSR-U.S. summit will focus on the issue of reducing strategic offensive arms. A plan calling for a 50% reduction of such weapons is listed as (?a major item to be discussed). At that time, the question of adhering to the ABM Treaty will also be discussed. To put it more precisely, the question to be discussed will be for the two sides, the USSR and the United States, to adhere to the treaty for an agreed-upon period of time.

The prospects for an accord are fairly realistic. The Reykjavik summit almost reached an agreement on a 50% cut in strategic offensive weapons, which, however, failed to materialize as the United States persisted in the Strategic Defense Initiative, which contradicts the ABM Treaty. The Soviet Union has since made a series of proposals, with the U.S. position taken into consideration, while assessing the situation in a realistic fashion.

The Soviet Union agreed to establish a period for adherence to the ABM Treaty. It showed its readiness to come closer to the U.S. position over the (?prioritizing) issue of defining limitations on individual arms on the list of strategic offensive weapons systems. The Soviet Union proposed the listing of weapons to be banned from space. It also showed a number of ideas that will bring about realistic progress in preparing a treaty on a 50% cut in strategic offensive arms.

U.S. Media Preparations for Summit Examined

PM011123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 7

[Own correspondent A. Shalnev report: "ABC and Others: 'We Are Prepared'" under rubric "How American Television Companies Intend to Cover the Summit Meeting"]

[Text] New York—In a modern English dictionary recently published in a new edition by Random House, after a 20-year break, you can find a word that was not in the previous edition. The word is "glasnost." It is not translated but transcribed in the Latin alphabet, as once was the practice with the word "sputnik."

"We included this word because it is now a part of the English language," Peter Osnos, editor of Random House, explained while addressing a seminar recently organized in New York by the "Communications Center" research organization. The subject of the seminar? "American and Soviet Press Activity in the Era of Glasnost."

Americans are now flooded with more information than ever before. But on the other hand the slapdash, superficial, stereotyped nature of this information—and these are precisely the qualities that still typify the overwhelming majority of material on our country—makes readers and viewers feel surfeited, which is the beginning of indifference and unconcern. In fact, glasnost is coming to be regarded simply as a new word in the English language rather than as a process, a policy, and a phenomenon.

I will not deny that, when I was assigned to call around to all the major U.S. television companies to find out what they are doing to prepare for the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit, and how, it did occur to me that the mass media might be preparing to once again demonstrate the "limits of their abilities." This thought was prompted by reports that the summit meeting will, as they say here, be given "blanket coverage": Every minute of the meeting, excepting, of course, the talks behind closed doors, will go on air—"live" in the majority of cases. Will the effect not be hurried and fragmented? Does it not mean that the viewers' attention will be concentrated on the external attributes of the summit, with all its formality and ostentation, rather than on the problems which the meeting is actually being held to resolve?

Now, however, in possession of more detailed information on the television companies' plans, I am inclined to think that coverage of the meeting between the two great powers' leaders will be distinguished by serious attempts to "get to the heart" of the issues. You cannot fail to notice that analytical programs take up a fair proportion of the coverage plans. For example, on Sunday 6 December, the day before M.S. Gorbachev's arrival, ABC intends to broadcast a special 1-hour program "Summit Meeting in America," the preparation of which has been assigned to two well-known, authoritative television reporters: Peter Jennings and Ted Koppel. Neither is superficial or slapdash in his approach. They will give a scrupulous, comprehensive analysis of the pluses and minuses, merits, shortcomings, and superfluities.

The same can be expected of the series of reports presented by David Martin, CBS correspondent to the Pentagon, currently on a special assignment in Moscow. What is he doing there? Preparing a four-part feature on the Soviet military. When I asked whether the special correspondent is satisfied with the access granted him in Moscow, CBS producer Tom Bettag [name as published] said: Very.

"Why is a feature being put together on the Soviet military on the eve of the summit meeting?"

"It is a subject we have not covered in detail before. But it is, of course, important in order to understand what is represented by the agreement to be signed during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit."

CNN is also preparing some special programs. I was told at the company's headquarters in Atlanta that they are planning to show three key parts from the documentary series "The Battle for Peace" on the next three Sundays: 29 November, 6 December, and 13 December. The series has been running on CNN channels for almost a month now, every day. But the air time allotted these daily broadcasts is very small: only 4 minutes. Not a great deal can be fit in. But the subject-matter is not only extensive, it is also extremely important: the history of arms control in the 20th century. It is interesting that in the broadcasts to be shown on the next three Sundays the emphasis is not on the opinion of professional experts but on that of ordinary people in the street, here in the United States and in Europe—in short, the opinion of those for whom arms control is both life and future.

As far as NBC is concerned, rival colleagues are nothing short of envious these days. Well, they would be! NBC has achieved what has come to be known as a "scoop"—since Evelyn Waugh's famous book—which can most accurately be translated as "a sensational journalistic success." On Monday 30 November at 2000 hours, that is, at a time when the maximum number of viewers will be watching television, it will be broadcasting "A Conversation With Mikhail S. Gorbachev," an exclusive interview which, an undisguisedly rapturous NBC has announced, the Soviet leader has agreed to give the television company.

...In short, Sam Donaldson, ABC White House correspondent told me: "We are ready." He was probably not just speaking for himself and his television company.

It remains to be seen just how prepared....

Pozner Views Media on Gorbachev Interview

LD020139 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Vladimir Pozner dispatch from Washington—read by announcer]

[Excerpts] A conversation with Mikhail Gorbachev, the first ever one-on-one interview of the Soviet leader on U.S. television, went on the air in Washington D.C. on 30 November at 2000 Eastern Standard Time and it was conducted by NBC'S Tom Brokaw. Naturally, writes Vladimir Pozner, I watched it with immense interest, but that's not what I propose to talk about. Rather, I would like to look at some other issues, all related to the upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit and, at least in part, to the interview.

Later that same evening, I watched the 2300 news on Channel Four, the NBC channel in the U.S. capital. The Gorbachev interview was the lead-off story, which was to be expected. Surprising for this reporter, the second story dealt with football. Even more surprisingly, the football story ran about five times longer. Finally, the fact that Redskins coach decided to start quarterback Jay Schroeder instead of Doug Williams next Sunday was treated as being of far greater consequence and importance than the Gorbachev interview.

Earlier that same day I attended a press conference convoked by the Committee on the Present Danger, an ultraright-wing organization that prides itself on having spearheaded the drive to block the ratification of the SALT II Treaty, take off a new spiral of the arms race, and get Star Wars off the ground. On the eve of the summit, the committee invited the press to announce the results of a poll reportedly showing that the overwhelmingly majority of Americans support the Strategic Defense Initiative to the point of withdrawing from the ABM Treaty should the deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative call for it. Significant as those findings might look at first glance, they attempt to reflect something quite different when the questions are looked at carefully becuase those questions lead the interviewee. [passage omitted]

What has all this got to do with the Channel Four late evening news broadcast? I see a tie-in. When you handle football as being of greater significance than a unique interview concerning an event of supreme importance, such as the summit is, you are, to use a new phrase, dumbing people; you are promoting ignorance. When I asked Mr Tyroler, chairman on the Committee on the Present Danger, whether this press conference and the polls were not timed to influence U.S. Government officials and legislatures on the eve of the summit, he said: No, it was a coincidence. Mr Tyroler thought he was throwing a bullet, but in fact, he bombed. [sentence as heard] His answer evoked a gale of scornful laughter. Television notwithstanding, Americans can spot a foul when they see one.

IZVESTIYA Readers View Summit Prospects

PM301613 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Roundup of readers' letters under the general heading "Geneva: Last Obstacles Removed": "From Our Readers' Letters"]

[Text] The shorter the time that remains before M.S. Gorbachev's visit to the United States and the signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on medium-range and shorter-range missiles the more worried I become. I am unable to overcome my fear that the Americans may spring some sort of "surprise" on us which will wreck the treaty that was agreed with such difficulty. I do not want to appear a pessimist but there have already been such examples.

The rightists in Washington are again intensifying their anti-Soviet speeches, again directing threats at the USSR, and again blaming our country for everything. Is it possible that they are seeking to create a suitable atmosphere in which to thwart the ratification of the future treaty? I am not talking here about the arms limitation treaties, which the U.S. side has repeatedly broken. So the question arises: Who can guarantee that the present treaty will be ratified and that the next administration, which will replace the current one next year, will maintain continuity of policy?

V. Zheludko, Kharkov

On the eve of the third and, in my view, most important meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan we are expecting fundamental changes for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations. Everything must be done promptly and without delay to prevent subsequent regret and sorrow at having missed the boat. I am convinced that this requires constant goodwill and respectful acknowledgement of the other side's achievements. I think that we must set a good example here even if the U.S. side does not immediately respond in kind.

V. Shakht, Smolensk

Many hopes are pinned on the upcoming summit. If a treaty completely eliminating two kinds of nuclear weapons is concluded it will perhaps be possible to break the deadlock in the disarmament process. But it is a case of "if" and "perhaps." Let us take a look at U.S. conduct in the international arena in recent years. Namely, the shelling of refugee camps and cities in Lebanon, the short shrift given to freedom and democracy in Grenada, and the bombing of Tripoli and Banghazi in Libya. During this time the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, designed, it is clear to everyone, to intervene in the affairs of sovereign states, has appeared. And has appeared, what is more, far away from the shores of the United States itself. Let us also add here the once covert, now overt, supply of weapons and dollars to the Afghan dushmans, the Nicaraguan contras, and other splittist groupings in trouble spots.

I wonder how the observance of the agreement on reducing the two countries' nuclear arsenals will fare if such actions by the United States, which can only be described as subversive, continue. Will not these actions threaten stability in the world and negate present efforts to lower tension? It is not sensible, of course, to link regional conflicts in which the United States has an interest with the very difficult path toward disarmament. But nevertheless...

K. Podlesskiy, labor and war veteran, Krasnoyarsk

PRAVDA Readers Write on Summit Prospects

PM011003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 87 Second Edition p 1

[Roundup of readers' letters under the rubric "On the Eve of the Soviet-U.S. Meeting": "Soviet People's Letters"]

[Text] We Wish the Talks Success [subhead]

The leaders of the two great powers—the USSR and the United States—will soon meet. We await the meeting with hope and trust in real changes for the better in our still very cool and fragile relations. For there have been better times. I remember them, as I also remember many ordinary American guys who fearlessly escorted convoys into our city-port with military equipment and food. Yes, we stood in the same ranks—Russians and Americans. You cannot expunge that from history. Nor can you expunge from the Murmansk residents' memory the U.S. sailors who fell in the struggle against our common enemy. Not only we veterans of the Great Patriotic War go with flowers to the international cemetery where the U.S. servicemen who died of their wounds are buried. Schoolchildren also honor their memory. We instill in them respect for those who fell for our common cause and respect for the American people.

I rejoice at every step and every attempt by the Soviet and U.S. leaderships to bring us closer and to establish better relations between our countries. M.S. Gorbachev's upcoming meeting with President R. Reagan cannot fail to fill us with hopes for reduced tension and for detente. I am sure that this feeling is shared by ordinary people in all parts of the planet. But how offensive it is to read in newspapers and hear on the radio reports from the United States of right-wing forces' vicious attacks on this very meeting, on the first signs of a thaw in relations between our states. Right-wingers are already shouting to the whole world about the Russians' craftiness.

What craftiness? Is it really a bad thing if I want to see my city and my home more beautiful and better? Is it really a crime if I love my polar region and have given the best years of my life to helping to transform it for the good of working people? We do not reproach U.S. farmers for their desire to render habitable the Arizona steppe and the Alaskan tundra. So why do some people in America want to see our peaceful transforming activity as almost undermining U.S. independence?

We want peace. We wholeheartedly wish M.S. Gorbachev success in his coming talks with the U.S. leader.

A. Khrapovitskiy, honorary citizen of Murmansk. Bon Voyage [subhead]

Please pass on through the newspaper *Pravda* that I hail the accord reached between the USSR and the United States to conclude a treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles. After this treaty has been signed, I would like other agreements also to be signed in the foreseeable future:

—on a 50% reduction in strategic offensive arms;

—on limiting and ultimately ending nuclear tests;

—on space arms—space must serve peaceful purposes alone.

I believe that reason will triumph, as we need only peace.

Please pass on greetings, Mikhail Sergeyevich, to the American people, who also need peace.

Bon voyage to America!

A. Ulitin, Syktyvkar, Komi ASSR. First Step [subhead]

In the U.S. capital—Washington—M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and President R. Reagan will sign an agreement to eliminate medium- and shorter-range muclear missiles. This important news has caused general satisfaction in all parts of our planet.

I am quite an old man and have repeatedly experienced all the horrors of war and the associated tragedies. This is why I am particularly pleased at the possibility that the 21st century, which is not far off, could become a century without nuclear war and the insane killing of man by man.

In all corners of our vast planet the front pages of every newspaper and radio waves carry good news for people faster than lightning; the news that the United States and the Soviets have agreed to remove missiles from Europe. The hearts of earth dwellers of all continents, peoples, and countries have started beating more strongly. I would like to believe that this is a start to beating swords into plowshares.

D. Frondetti, participant in the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War and CPSU member since 1932, Tashkent. They Keep On... [subhead]

Many U.S. delegations—not ordinary Americans but senators and correspondents—fill me with indignation. Either they want to narrow the broad problem of human rights down to the rights of those who value neither their motherland nor their people but want something better for themselves. Yet a person is strong because of his people and his land. Or some journalist (in a television linkup) demands all the time that some Soviet people write to a newspaper against M.S. Gorbachev.

But why should we write ill of what is good! We are all very pleased with M.S. Gorbachev and our government. Yet they, these senators and journalists, keep on their hobbyhorse. You see, they puff up with fear. Not with fear but with effrontery—they all want to do things their own way. They keep on and on about the same thing. We are sick of them!

N. Pilshchikova, teacher, Moscow.

Lyutyy Hits Perle Position on Policy

PM241211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[A. Lyutyy "Rejoinder": "Mr Perle's 'Guiding Star'"]

[Text] There could have been no doubt that U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle, who resigned quite recently and set about writing his memoirs, would not be able to refrain from speaking out about the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit. For his belligerent nature cannot come to terms with something it has always opposed. That is indeed what happened. The reactionary *The Washington Times* published an article by Perle reminiscent in tone of the incantations of a harbinger of doom.

The theme of the article was that in no circumstances should the position of strength policy with regard to the USSR be abandoned or the Soviet arms control proposals met halfway. Finally, "detente mark two" (he called the period of the thaw in relations in the seventies "detente mark one") should not be permitted to occur.

The first two theses are not new for Perle. He has been obsessed with them for some time. Let us dwell on the third. Why is the writer against detente? He answers this question with exceptional frankness: "One of the lessons of the detente during the Nixon-Kissinger era is that the idea that cooperating with the Soviets gives us leverage is... simply wrong."

Well, for figures such as Perle the only possible relations with our country are those which give the United States leverage over the USSR and scope for interfering in its internal affairs. It was just such a "detente" that our hero pressed for in the seventies. It was he who—as a member of the late Senator Henry Jackson's staff—worked out the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which wrecked the process of the normal development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Soviet-U.S. cooperation is useful and advantageous to both countries, it has a favorable influence on the entire range of international relations, but only if it is based on strict respect for the partner's interests and is bereft of any elements of pressure.

In his article Perle writes that the United States needs a "guiding star" in its relations with the USSR. We agree. But not the one that the writer, who once earned the nickname "prince of darkness," suggests following. If we follow him he is liable to lead Soviet-U.S. relations back into the darkness of confrontation and estrangement.

Volovets Hits Perle Article Attacking Detente

PM301521 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Article under the "Political Controversy" rubric: "Two Paths From the Crossroads," featuring reprint of a THE WASHINGTON TIMES article by Richard Perle, former U.S. assistant defense secretary, and a response from SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Observer S. Volovets; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In time books will probably be written on how rightist reaction opposed the Soviet-U.S. summit meetings in Geneva, Reykjavik, and the upcoming 7 December meeting in Washington. As every day brings nearer the visit to the United States of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, ultraconservatives' fear of what has already been achieved in the nuclear disarmament sphere—but mainly of what may be done in the next few years here and in Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole—is emerging increasingly clearly. An article by former U.S Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle published in *The Washington Times* is a revealing example of this fear and opposition. We are printing it in abridged form along with a commentary by *Sovetskaya Rossiya* Observer S. Volovets.

R. Perle: "The Result of the Policy of Strength" [subhead]

What we need above all—and especially in our relations with the Soviet Union—is not the ability to quickly change course, but a lodestar.

Detente is not this kind of star, and next month's Washington summit meeting will not be a crossroads. It is no more than an opportunity to finalize the agreement for which the President first submitted in 1981 a proposal on the elimination of medium-range missiles, which will be a real embodiment of the results of the policy of strength and patience, one advocating the continuation of this kind of policy.

One of the lessons to be drawn from the detente of the Nixon-Kissinger era is that the idea that cooperation with the Soviets somehow gives us a lever for pressure which enables us to win them over with our concern and stun them with our kindness is simply not correct.

The result of detente was not U.S. influence in Moscow but Soviet influence in Washington. One can scarcely be surprised at this.

On the Soviet side the policy of detente was conducted in a centralized manner from the Kremlin and embraced all the totalitarian state's institutions.

On our side detente was mainly in private hands: the companies which sold them technology; the universities who taught their overgrown "students" technical sciences of a secret nature; the scientists who helped them in the sphere of physics, computer technology, and space research; and also the banks which lent them money. A lever indeed, but for whom?

When we have to choose between actions on the basis of theory or practice, we quite reasonably choose the latter.

Gorbachev's proposals on arms control questions which are under discussion at talks would in any case increase the relative strength of the Soviet Union and result in maintaining the system of huge military expenditure.

As for the cooperation programs which every Washington establishment is endeavoring to create, the system which existed at the time of detente number one will probably be repeated at the time of detente number two. The readiness with which the Soviets will agree to acquire our technology does not by any means indicate to us their readiness to take a more moderate stance with regard to their aggressive international aims and conduct. However, our enthusiasm for these programs tells us very clearly how thoughtlessly administrative organs in Washington are behaving when they act on the basis of theory rather than practice, and without being guided by any serious, precise policy.

As the summit planned for the eve of Christmas draws nearer, we must study very carefully the lessons of detente number one before plunging into the euphoria of detente number two. As for our lodestar, the Western star will do splendidly for this.

S. Volovets: "Not of Strength but of Reason" [subhead]

Richard Perle has earned the reputation of "tough guy" in the post of U.S. assistant defense secretary and, as we can see, he does not intend to give it up in his transition to the field of journalism. In brief, everything he has said in this article (as in many others) boils down to two claims. First: No change of course is necessary. In other words, since he has not succeeded in preventing an agreement on the elimination of two classes of missiles, which is to be signed during the Soviet-U.S. summit, let it be a single, isolated case in history. The West and the United States must continue the drive for nuclear superiority, a chimerical aim to which Perle devoted the years of his term in the defense department.

Second: The general political aftereffects of success in reducing nuclear armaments, something that Perle calls "detente-2," must be avoided. That is, the opportunity to develop trade, scientific, cultural, and human contacts in the warming political climate.

Whatever the theses, such are the arguments. It emerges that the agreement which is almost ready for signing on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles is the idea of the U.S. President and the result of the policy of strength—which must also be pursued in the future. The article's author modestly hushes up the fact that it was he who convinced the President of the "safety" of talks on medium-range missiles because the USSR—he claimed—will not embark on real arms reduction. When his prophecies proved to be at variance with reality R. Perle preferred to leave state service.

As for his present appeals not to permit a second round of detente, at various phases of its first round and at various levels people tried to explain to Americans that it cannot be a one-way street. The author sees himself as a kind uncle giving—or not giving—new equipment and technology to the "ungrateful" Russians. While U.S. industrialists have been slow to escape from the web of ideological conservative stereotypes and government restrictions, West European companies have realized that the socialist countries' market represents the only salvation for them in conditions of falling demand and growing competition in the West. They have outstripped the Americans.

This was and still is the case. With just one difference—that the basic trend is becoming even more acute. The British political specialist Mary Kaldor in her book *The West In Disintegration* even goes so far as to predict war between one group of Western countries against another in the struggle for markets. I do not think that this is possible, but the line of thought itself is revealing. Thus the question raised once again by Perle as to who benefits from detente and who benefits from trade is even more senseless today than 10 years ago. It is asked at a time when the Americans receive Soviet medical technology and when we are creating a large-scale chemical enterprise with them. This is only happening because trade benefits us and them. Like all other forms of cooperation.

People are saying that the lessons of history do not teach you anything. Someone like R. Perle at any rate. Because the main lesson of detente is that the USSR and the United States can cooperate to prevent nuclear war. The meeting in Washington 7 December must be precisely the crossroads from where we embark on this sort of cooperation. It must be both a course and a lodestar.

Comparison of Gorbachev NBC Interview

Moscow *Sovetskaya Rossiya* in Russian in its 2 December 1987 first edition on page 1 and 2 carries a TASS report under the headline "M.S. Gorbachev's Interview to the NBC American National Television Company." A comparison with the 1 December Moscow TASS in English version broadcast at 0255 GMT and published on page 15 of the 1 December Soviet Union *Daily Report* reveals the following variations: Throughout the interview, *Sovetskaya Rossiya* substitutes "Tom Brokaw" and "M.S. Gorbachev" for "Question:" and "Answer" respectively; Page 15: Co[illegible] paragraph four, *Sovetskaya Rossiya* begins [illegible]

Tom Brokaw, NBC corres[illegible]neral Secretary, people are expecting a [illegible] trip to the United States. Do you [illegible]neral secretary of the CPSU Ce[illegible]understand the Americans better t[illegible]ious post?

M.S. Gorbachev: Well you know... (deleting TASS introduction, rewording) Column two, paragraph two, first sentence reads: ...broad range of authors. There are letters... (substituting "authors" for "issues") Page 17: Column one, paragraph two, last sentence reads: ...to the ABM.

T. Brokaw: Perhaps, Mr General Secretary, the simplest solution of the problem of SDI, of "Star Wars," would be to simply eliminate the need for "Star Wars" by negotiating a great reduction in ICBM's and then there would be no need—neither political nor technical—for SDI?

M.S. Gorbachev: Well, that precisely... (rewording) Column one, paragraph five, sentence three reads: ...is SDI for? You know, this is an attempt—another illusion of the U.S. defense planners—that they can, thanks to an apparent superiority in computer technology, gain superiority by forging ahead in space. But look tell... (rewording sentence for clarity, eliminating paragraph break) Page 18: Column one, paragraph two, sentence two reads: ...out of its backward condition. A different government... (substituting "backward condition" for "ancient system") Column one, paragraph five, sentence four reads: ...to bring about a speedy solution to that... (substituting "speedy" for "honest and prompt") Column one, paragraph eight, only sentence reads: ...the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan... (supplying "Soviet") Column two, first paragraph, first sentence reads: ...backyard of America. The people could not live that way any longer. They couldn't stand... (rewording) Column two, paragraph nine, sentence four reads: ...a common problem? How can the scientific and technical revolution be mastered without cooperation? Isn't that a common problem, a global problem?

If the Soviet... (rewording) Page 19: Column one, first paragraph, first sentence reads: ...and where necessary, economically and militarily... (substituting "necessary" for "we believe it's possible") Column one, paragraph three, sentence two reads: ...in the world of the division between... (substituting "of" for "than") Column one, paragraph five, sentence two reads: ...said to me: Now Mr Gorbachev... (omitting quotemarks) Same paragraph, sentence four reads: "All right, let's remember history, facts." And I reminded... (supplying quotemarks) Column two, paragraph nine, first sentence reads: ...of migrational processes. Our views are... (picking up second sentence, omitting "and therefore") Page 20: Column one, paragraph six, *Sovetskaya Rossiya* omits whole of second sentence: What do you believe personally? Column one, paragraph eight, sentence two reads: ...the Soviet Union than that of restructuring food production. Your great power has... (picking up third sentence, rewording) Column two, paragraph two, second sentence reads: ...crops. Those individual holdings could not have... (substituting "holdings" for "households") Same paragraph, sentence four reads: ...animals, technical assistance, fertilizers, expert consultations, transport... (supplying "fertilizers") Page 21: Column one, paragraph five, sentence one reads: ...have plans to move forward the process... (substituting "move" for "moving") Column one, paragraph six, sentence three reads: ...the Central Committee, former Moscow leader Yeltsin, spoke for reforms... (rewording) Column two, paragraph six, sentence one reads: ...have all noticed that Mrs Gorbachev is always present when you travel anywhere. Do you go... (rewording) Column two, beginning of paragraph eight reads: ...I accept your answer. In what way... (supplying additional initial sentence) Page 22: Column one, paragraph nine, only sentence reads: ...would you like Americans to remember you, to remember the Gorbachev era, in, say, 10 years from now?

Answer: Well, I don't... (rewording) Column one, paragraph ten, sentence one reads: ...relegated to memory. I think that only then will there be a real upsurge in what we have planned and embarked on today. So I hope... (rewording).

United States & Canada

Reagan Remarks on INF Treaty, Summit Cited

LD012147 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Washington December 1 TASS—President Reagan described the first nuclear arms reduction agreement in the history of relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States to be signed in Washington next week as a "good example." The President today addressed Duval County High School seniors and their parents in the city of Jacksonville, Florida.

The head of the U.S. Administration noted that the INF treaty was a result of "lots of hard work and patience."

"For the first time in history, we will wipe an entire category of American and Soviet nuclear weapons from the face of the earth," President Reagan emphasized.

He assured his audience that after the summit Soviet and American negotiators in Geneva would keep working on an agreement that could lead to a radical cut in the U.S. and Soviet long-range nuclear arsenals.

However, the President said, "In the excitement of the summit, the treaty-signing and all the rest, we must not forget that peace means more than arms reduction."

He emphasized that America must be "strong, steady, and determined" in pursuing its goals.

U.S. Conducts Nuclear Test in Nevada

LD012216 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Washington December 2 TASS—The United States conducted on Tuesday a fresh nuclear test in the Nevada test range. The yield of the nuclear blast was less than 20 kilotons, a spokesman for the Energy Department said.

The nuclear device was exploded in an underground test mine at a depth of roughly 200 metres. The epicentre was at a distance of 75 miles north west of Las Vegas. Yet according to a UPI agency report, no earth tremors could be felt outside the Nevada test range. The spokesman for the U.S. Energy Department said that there had been "no escape of radiation into the atmosphere."

The latest test codenamed "Vaco" has been the 14th officially announced this year and 673rd since the opening of the Nevada test range in 1951.

U.S. Poll Favoring Better Ties Reported

PM251211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading: "U.S. Poll Results"]

[Text] New York, 23 Nov—An overwhelming majority of Americans—72% against 20%—support the upcoming signing of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles. This is shown by the results of a public opinion poll conducted in the United States for an organization entitled "Americans Talk About Security."

Some 64% of those polled voiced the conviction that the United States should make greater efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union. Some 57% rejected the assertion that the Soviet peace initiatives in the sphere of nuclear disarmament are a propaganda gesture.

The poll organizers named as one of its most important results the fact, confirmed by it, that the Soviet leader enjoys great personal prestige among Americans. Some 66% of those polled expressed a positive attitude to him.

At the same time, the results of this study attest to the tenacity of many stereotypes propagated by official U.S. propaganda. Thus, 48% of those polled voiced the opinion that the USSR responds only to military strength. However, *The Boston Globe*, which published the poll results, pointed out that it clearly showed a softening of Americans' positions with regard to the Soviet Union.

Muscovites, Americans Polled on Relations

LD261458 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS—The recent poll of Muscovites has found that 40 per cent of them are of the opinion that relations between the USSR and the United States have improved in recent years. And one in every four Americans on the whole positively assessed his or her attitude to the Soviet Union.

The survey was conducted within the framework of the "International Barometer of Peace" project. It was sponsored by the Sociological Research Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Its purpose is to study public opinion in the West and the East on issues of war, peace and a new mode of political thinking.

The "International Barometer of Peace" maintains cooperation with sociologists of a number of countries even now. Surveys of attitudes are conducted jointly with the U.S. Gallup Institute in the USSR and the United States. The Moscow magazine *New Times* familiarizes readers with some figures concerning Soviet-U.S. relations.

Only 12 per cent of the Americans hold that the USSR does not pose a threat to the United States and almost 40 per cent are of the opinion that in military terms the United States should be stronger than the USSR. Slightly more than a half of the respondents abided by the principle of equality.

From 13 to 18 per cent of the polled Soviet people said they favoured their country's military superiority and 80 per cent declared for the equality of forces.

The view prevails in both countries that there will be no winners in a world nuclear war. The USSR and the USA will be completely destroyed. This is how 89 per cent of the Soviet people and 83 per cent of the American people think.

Eight out of ten Muscovites consider that peaceful coexistence between the USSR and the United States is possible. Seven out of ten Soviet citizens suppose that total elimination of nuclear weapons is a possible undertaking. But only 37 per cent of the Americans share this view.

Ninety three per cent of those polled in the USSR are confident that their country will abide by the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons assumed in 1982. As to the Americans, four out of ten doubt that their country will not launch a nuclear strike first.

Only eight per cent of the Muscovites considered that the United States would never be the first to use nuclear weapons while 23 per cent of American trust Moscow in this respect.

Further Survey of Public Attitudes Reported

LD012230 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS—Soviet and American sociologists have conducted an interesting sociological survey. The Centre for the Study of Public Opinion of the Institute of Sociological [word indistinct] at the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Gallup Institute held a survey of the opinion of various groups of the population on the urgent problems of Soviet-American relations on the European part of the Soviet Union and on U.S. territory.

On the eve of the summit meeting in Washington, of special interest are the replies by Soviet people and Americans to simple questions which have paramount significance for the destinies of the world. The overwhelming majority of the respondents (81 percent in the USSR and 84 in the U.S.) believe that there will be no winners in the worldwide nuclear war. Those polled held practically unanimous view that a further build-up and upgrading of nuclear weapons will give no advantage to any of the sides (79 percent in the USSR and 65 in the U.S.).

Replies to questions on mutual trust were quite indicative. Only nine percent of Soviet people believe that the U.S. [words indistinct] be first to use nuclear weapons while the Soviet Union has the trust of one in every five Americans polled. Many Americans have serious doubts about the intentions of the U.S. Government: Only 41 percent of the respondents agree that their country will not be the first to use this weapon. Soviet people share the doubts: Eight out of 10 respondents do not believe that the policy of the USA is predominantly defensive and poses no threat to the security of the USSR.

Mikhail Gorbachev's policy is enjoying considerably higher support from the USSR than the Reagan administration in the USA. Eighty two percent of the Soviet people approve his activities in [word indistinct] the country while only a half of the respondents expressed a similar appraisal for their government among Americans.

The Soviet respondents showed a different approach to Americans and the administration. In eight cases out of ten they expressed positive attitude to the American people and only three percent negative. Only six percent have a positive view of the U.S. administration. Sixty three percent of the Americans feel sympathy for the Soviet people.

In what side does the hand of the barometer of public opinion move? The survey by Soviet and American sociologists gives ground for optimism. Eighty four percent of the Soviet people and eighty percent of the Americans believe that peaceful coexistance between the USSR and the USA was possible. Last year this point of view was shared by less people, especially in the U.S. On the eve of the important talks in Washington this is an encouraging symptom.

Attitudes Toward Trade, Expansion Reviewed

LD260330 Moscow TASS in English 2146 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Washington November 25 TASS—TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The newspaper *Washington Post* interviewed influential U.S. businessmen about the prospects for the development of economic relations between the USSR and the USA. Pointing to the revolutionary process of perestroyka under way in the Soviet Union, the newspaper emphasizes that the new Soviet attitudes, along with a Soviet-American agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles to be signed in December, "are expected to open unprecedented opportunities for American companies to do business in the Soviet Union". "I think the prospects are very good", prominent public figure and industrialist, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Occidental Petroleum Corporation Armand Hammer told *The Washington Post*.

The newspaper emphasizes that the development of the commercial and economic relations between the USA and the USSR is of advantage to both countries. The article says that U.S. companies are interested in some innovative technologies developed by the USSR.

The Washington Post notes that rapid and fruitful development of Soviet-American ties is hampered by the administration's attempts to bring economic pressure on the Soviet Union by using embargo. Former Commerce Under-Secretary Lionel Olmer, in an interview to *The Washington Post* pointed to the need to be realistic in approaching relations with the Soviet Union. "Does the United States really think that it alone can delay the industrialization of the Soviet Union?" L. Olmer asked.

The discriminatory Jackson-Vanik amendment to the trade law is a considerable obstacle to the establishment of mutually advantageous ties between the two countries. Commerce Secretary William Verity who was co-chairman of the U.S.-USSR Economic and Trade Council, holds that the amendment has "outlived its usefulness". He told *The Washington Post* that he believes "increased trade is important in fostering a greater degree of trust between the two super-powers".

At the same time, there are in the USA many influential opponents to the constructive development of political, commercial and economic relations between the USSR and the USA. They cannot get rid of the habit of viewing the world surrounding the USA only as an arena of military confrontation or of the United States' unilateral economic expansion. President of the Business and Industrial Council Anthony Harrigan is among such persons. He declares that the expansion of commercial and economic cooperation between the two countries will lead to the strengthening of the Soviet military potential and, therefore, far from being advantageous, is dangerous to the USA. Those who hold such views do not want to realize the truth that the wider and more fruitful international cooperation, the less the danger of outbreak of war and the stronger universal security.

Businessman Discusses Satellite Launchings

LD260852 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Executives of the American-based Space Commerce Corporation are now in the Soviet Union to discuss possible use of Soviet delivery vehicles to launch American commercial satellites. The United States has suspended its satellite program for at least 3 years following the *Challenger* disaster in 1985 [as heard] and a series of delivery vehicles accidents. Washington is against the use of Soviet space craft, saying Soviet experts will get access to American technology when they install American satellites on their delivery vehicles. But A. Dula, the president of Space Commerce Corporation rules out this possibility. He has visited a Soviet launching site and says the Americans themselves could transport and install the satellites. [passage omitted]

Visits Cosmodrome, Comments

LD261850 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 26 TASS—Science News Commentator Nikolay Zheleznov writes:

The cooperation of Soviet and American scientists investigating outer space already extends to the satellites of Mars while on Earth their cooperation clearly has plenty of room for improvement. This is the opinion of the state of cooperation between the two countries in the peaceful uses of space technology expressed by the president of the American "Space Commerce Corporation" A.M. Dula who spent a week in the Soviet Union discussing with specialists of the Soviet Glavkosmos Agency prospects of using Soviet rockets to launch American commercial communication satellites.

"Space Commerce Corporation" offers services to American firms that develop space communication systems. The United States launched 17 space vehicles in 1985 before the catastrophe with the *Challenger* and only six the next year, with only three of them being successful, the president of the firm went on. Yet there is a big "queue" in the country to launch communication satellites—about fifty of them should be launched in the next five years.

What should a businessman do in such a situation?—he queried. He should urgently study the market of missile technology and that was what we did. At the proposal of Glavkosmos we travelled to the Baykonur Cosmodrome, studied Soviet rocket systems and arrived at the conclusion that the Soviet "Proton" rockets are the only means of overcoming the crisis with space communications in the United States, A.M. Dula went on.

The first businessman to visit the Soviet cosmodrome met with journalists in the conference hall of the Soviet Glavkosmos. Standing on the table were big white models of the rocket "Proton" along with the rocket "Soyuz" which is the work horse of the Soviet manned flights programme and the "Energiya", the youngest but the most promising "star" of the Soviet space industry.

"Of course we could launch our space objects with the help of Japanese or Chinese booster rockets, but their capacities are limited. As to the "Proton" it attracts us not only by the size of the payload it can carry but also by its great realiability - there have been already more than a hundred successful launchings", A.M. Dula went on.

"We did not plan to bring home from Moscow with us the protocol of any agreement on the commercial cooperation of space organisations of the USSR and the United States", the businessman said in conclusion. "As you know, the U.S. State Department continues to strictly control business contacts between our countries in the field of high technology. But a breakthrough here is already inevitable because it would mean a tangible advance of our countries towards each other".

Kuznetsov Addresses Separated Families Issues

LD251901 Moscow World Service in English
1600 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Forty-seven persons out of the 52 married couples separated in the past few years have already received permission to leave the Soviet Union for the United States. Competent Soviet bodies will carefully examine the remaining five cases. This has been announced for the press by Rudolph Kuznetsov, head of the visa and registration section of the Soviet Ministry for Internal Affairs. He said the problem of separated families is solved in the Soviet Union in accordance with the existing legislation and in the interests of the husband and wife. There can be a refusal if the person who wants to leave the country possesses information the disclosure of which could do harm to the Soviet Union, but in these cases too the question is decided favorably when the information is no longer considered classified.

Zolotarevskiy Interviewed on TV Linkups

PM251539 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA
in Russian 21 Nov 87 p 2

[Interview with L. Zolotarevskiy, moderator of Soviet-U.S. television linkups, by S. Serebryakova: "Transatlantic Dialogue"; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Will mankind celebrate the end of the 20th century with the greatest victory—the victory of the new thinking? Today the call for the new thinking voiced by the Soviet leadership is meeting with a response throughout the world. More and more people realize: The fate of progress and life on earth depend on whether mankind manages to reject a number of traditional ideas and begin to assess events from a new standpoint dictated by objective reality. By recording the most important moments of public life, television creates a video chronicle of the search for new ways of thinking. But why merely record, when television technology makes it possible for people of different countries to have direct contact with each other and to understand each other better? Workers, housewives, employees, artists, scientists, and politicians converse with each other via television linkups which have linked Leningrad with Seattle and Mainz, Tashkent with Delhi, Delhi with Moscow, and now Moscow with Washington.

For the first time an intercontinental space hookup enabled Soviet and U.S. television viewers to observe simultaneously the progress of a discussion between USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and members of the U.S. Congress on 23 September this year. Problems of international security and disarmament were discussed. The transmission of the second dialogue between U.S. and Soviet parliamentarians, which was on the theme of human rights, took place 15 October. The third meeting in the series of television linkups under the general title of "The New Thinking in the Nuclear Age" took place 19 November. Millions of Soviet and U.S. television viewers witnessed it. Soon after it ended I met with Leonid Zolotarevskiy, Soviet moderator of the "New Thinking in the Nuclear Age" series of linkups.

[Serebryakova] Many readers ask how the idea of holding television linkups at this level emerged and how the preparation for each of them begins?

[Zolotarevskiy] The idea emerged during an international linkup, when Academician Velikhov and Congressman Brown expressed a desire that USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and members of the U.S. Congress discuss via space communications issues of importance to both countries. At first this idea struck many people as almost science fiction. Nonetheless, an agreement on holding these meetings was signed by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the U.S. nationwide ABC commercial television network, in cooperation with the Internews television company, and entered into force.

[Serebryakova] What was the response to the linkups in the United States?

[Zolotarevskiy] In the United States there are three nationwide networks, there is fierce competition, and programs' popularity is precisely recorded. The number of people who watched the first television linkup—U.S. newspapers and journals wrote this—exceeded the audience of even the favorite NBC variety and entertainment programs. The television linkup was assessed as the most popular program. Cables from the U.S. organizers after the second linkup indicate that interest in it was even higher than for the first one. Both meetings were watched in many of the world's countries.

[Serebryakova] What is your personal opinion of these linkups? Are you satisfied?

[Zolotarevskiy] To be honest, while I recognize the impressiveness of the idea itself, I was disappointed with the first two linkups. Here is why. During a trip to Washington and New York I had a number of meetings with representatives of the U.S. Congress. On the first evening I was invited to a scheduled session of the seminar on "The Gorbachev Era" which is conducted by congressmen and senators once a month and is devoted to specific aspects of Soviet policy. There were two talks. E. Hewitt devoted his talk to the the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and was quite objective. The talk by H. Salisbury was more emotional and journalistic in tone but was also interesting. Then it was my turn to answer a number of questions. I really felt how profound and serious the attention of the participants was toward our life and restructuring.

In view of the title of the entire series of linkups—"The New Thinking in the Nuclear Age"—I thought that a discussion on a most serious level would be beamed over the airwaves, that people known for their professionalism would find a way out of positions which have long been regarded as dead ends, and that they would want to find a common language and reach agreement.

We make very serious preparations for each meeting. When we saw before us well-known U.S. politicians, we felt a sense of satisfaction. We were impressed by the intensity and emotion with which they began the conversation. But when old facts were manipulated, we could not help thinking that our esteemed interlocutors had not even troubled to leaf through the files prepared by their assistants so they could acquaint themselves with the present state of affairs in our country. They pinned all their hopes on an old method, "sustained pressure across the pitch" in sports terminology. But "human rights" is not a game of soccer. Here scoring a flashy goal means nothing, particularly if in pursuit of it you miss a clear opportunity to raise a really acute issue and, in your excitement, cannot react to the other side's proposals in the proper way. As when V. Zagladin expressed his opinion on the need to create a joint commission to examine questions of human rights which are urgent for both countries. The reply was silence...

It seems to me that the Americans also assessed the results of the first two linkups as positive only in the sense that negative experience is experience nevertheless. In fact the fierce pressure, backed up with nothing, may be designed only for the average voter from the U.S. heartland who is accustomed to heeding not words but the pace and tone in which they are delivered. It is difficult to talk about the emergence of the new thinking in such conditions.

The third linkup showed that the senators and congressmen have revised their positions somewhat. In outline a three-stage development of dialogue can be seen as follows: The first program was a test of strength, the second an aggressive onslaught by the Americans. They tried to revive it at the third meeting. It is enough to remember the disgraceful attack by R. Dornan. I repeat, disgraceful, but to be expected. Dornan represents the extreme right-wing members of the U.S. Congress and his position is well-known. I think the replies and questions of A. Yeliseyev, Ye. Primakov, and our other speakers should have helped the U.S. side realize that an aggressive onslaught is not the best way and arrive at what should have been the starting point of the series of linkups on "The New Thinking in the Nuclear Age"—constructive dialogue.

[Serebryakova] I heard that at the end of the last meeting which took place the Soviet and U.S. creative groups congratulated each other and put forward the proposal that since the "ice had broken" at the third linkup, the fifth could be expected to be really successful. Will the intercontinental dialogues between U.S. and Soviet political figures continue in the future?

[Zolotarevskiy] The ABC television company is in favor of the next series of linkups at this level being held next year and becoming a tradition.

Kulik Examines Human Rights in USSR, U.S.

LD281750 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 28 Nov 87

["On Human Rights, Objectivity and Trust"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 28 TASS—By TASS Political News Analyst Sergey Kulik:

One gets a strange impression from the recent broadcasts by Western "radio voices." It turns out that the further glasnost (openness) develops in the Soviet Union and the broader the process of democratization becomes, the more often, according to Western "Sovietologists", human rights are violated in the USSR. At the same time the mouthpieces of anti-Soviet propaganda and, first of all, the Voice of America are paying main attention to the so-called "unofficial" organisations in the USSR, whose activities are antisocial and sometimes openly oppositional to the Soviet system. Openly supporting rampaging nationalists or an occasional "unrecognized genius of Russian painting" who brings along to Arbat Street open pornography. "The fighters for human rights" describe in glowing terms "arbitrariness" allegedly committed against "Soviet radicals" by militia and public order volunteers.

Sometimes the choir of evil-wishers is joined by figures more respectful than the "Sovietologists" from the Voice of America. Apparently, they draw conclusions which are more far-reaching...

An eloquent example is the recent pronouncements by Richard Schifter, U.S. assistant secretary for human rights and humanitarian affairs. At a forum on national strategy in Chicago he first described the "brutality" of militia which dispersed a peaceful demonstration in Moscow and then started to discourse on the bounds of what is permitted and not permitted in the Soviet Union going as far as to assert that there had been no changes in the East that could satisfy the West. It is proceeding exactly from such "theses" that the bourgeoise propaganda on human rights is conceived to convince public opinion that the Soviet position on these questions hampers the creation of an international climate of trust.

Consequently, the far-fetched tales about human rights violations in the Soviet Union are distributed and mooted on the eve of the summit meeting in Washington to call in question the possibility of further successful continuation of Soviet-U.S. dialogue, to block all the much promising prospects which the normalisation of relations between the two countries could bring to mankind. If it were not the case, Mr Schifter and his cronies would not be looking for spots on the sun but rather examined [as received] those issues related to human rights violations which could be spotted without a telescope.

If Mr Schifter is interested, for example, in what is taking place outside the United States, he might as well comment on the recent tragic events in France. There policemen bludgeoned to death worker Lucien Barbier during a demonstration in the town of Amiens. Without regaining consciousness he died in the hospital as the "public order service" continued breaking up the demonstration.

If one turns to the American reality, an admission made by former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young might seem of interest. Speaking about Americans jailed for their political convictions and involvement in the struggle for the rights of the oppressed, he said that their number in the USA ran to hundreds or maybe thousands. These people have been jailed on trumped-up charges of criminal offences. Cases of murder and murder attempts on political motives have been known. Among them is an attempt to kill in prison Leonard Peltier, a champion of American Indian rights. Union activist Rudy Lozano was shot dead in Chicago in 1983. Leader of striking dockers J. Taylor was killed in Baltimore in 1985. Police bombarded a house of the Black American group MOVE [as received] in Philadelphia in the same year killing 11 people, including four children.

According to the American press, the U.S. President has signed a secret directive Rex-84 providing for the creation of ten concentration camps in different parts of the USA to accommodate 200,000 people in case of a state of emergency.

Forced labour is widely used in American prisons. According to official data, the number of people in prisons currently runs at 490,000. Another 210,000 are expecting trial or are serving punishment for petty offences. Private business is being increasingly used to exploit prisoners. At some of the state-run penitentiaries "leasing" inmates to various industrial corporations is an established practice.

According to the HBO TV Company thousands of innocent people are indicted in the USA every year. The European Parliament and the Amnesty International reported that in contradiction with the international legal practice and legal tradition in civilised countries the courts in some of the U.S. states pass death penalties on minors. According to the data available in the USA, 32 such cases have been registered in the USA, with some of the convicts reaching 10 years of age.

Or let us take such problem as the free exit from the country which turned into a kind of "racehorse" of anti-Sovietism. The United States, as other countries, has restrictions on letting people who hold secret information leave for other, in particular socialist, countries. Besides, Americans may be barred from leaving the country on political grounds, as was the case with Cuba for example.

Those in the United States who care for the fate of people of Jewish nationality should be aware of the results of the recent public opinion poll in their country. Seventy nine per cent of the American Jews polled stated that they had personally encountered manifestations of anti-Semitism. Forty per cent said they heard anti-Semitic statements at work or places of residence. Twenty six per cent witnessed defilement of synagogues.

There were 369 assaults and threats of reprisals against Jews registered in the USA in 1985 and 715 acts of vandalism against the property of Jews. According to the American journal *U.S. News and World Report*, 906 such cases were registered in 1986. Anti-Semitic attacks were recorded in New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin. They were specially timed to coincide with the anniversary of the beginning of Nazi terror against Jews by Hitler Germany.

It looks like those who are seeking out and sometimes inventing cases of human rights violations in the Soviet Union have simply no time to come to grips with their own problems. What a pity. This could not only improve the lot of millions of Americans but help promote a climate of trust worldwide.

U.S. 'Silent' on Israeli Rights 'Outrages'

LD291531 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 29 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 29 TASS—TASS Political Commentator Sergey Fedorov writes:

The United States is out to pose as a champion of human rights all over the world and as a country where the problem of human rights does not exist and the government cannot but be concerned about any significant infringements of such rights in other nations.

U.S. secret services look for, or, more frequently, invest and inflate, cases of human rights violations in socialist and non-aligned countries.

If members of Soviet law-enforcement services urge a nationalist committing an act of holliganism in Riga to come to his senses or if they stop porn trade in Moscow's Arbat, American propaganda brands this as a "police outrage" and an "onslaught on democracy."

But when people are systematically killed, tortured and subjected to indignities in countries ruled by regimes that happen to be to Washington's liking, high-ranking U.S. figures keep mum and the "best-informed" press in the "free world" is not afraid of appearing not in the know.

One graphic example is the attitude taken by the U.S. mass media to the terrorist policies of Israel which is known to be Washington's "privileged ally."

Day by day, the world press reports fresh outrages by Israeli authorities in illegally-occupied Arab lands and their crimes against Palestinians. But months pass by without American newspapers, which claim to be "advocates for human rights," publishing any truthful information about violations of these rights by Zionist occupiers.

It is not only the press that keeps silent on Israeli crimes.

On Capitol Hill, for instance, they like to adopt all manner of "appeals" and "addresses" to parliaments and express their anger at something which has not even taken place. However, when the Israeli Knesset recently adopted a law giving military authorities in occupied Arab territories the unlimited right to destroy homes or any other property of Palestinians without explaining the reasons, the members of Congress didn't utter a protest.

The world press reported not so long ago that agents of the Israeli intelligence service Shin Beth routinely use violence against detainees and that perjury in court has become a "norm." A special commission investigating abuses by Shin Beth said in a report submitted to the Israeli Government that torture had become the main tool used by secret service agents.

None of the "free" radio services receiving shots in the arm from the C.I.A. has said a word about the malpractices of Israeli intelligence.

The United Nations special committee to investigate Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population in occupied territories recently called the international community's attention to the continued worsening of the situation as regards the human rights and basic liberties of the civilian population in Israeli-captured Arab lands.

It said that Israel's policy over the 20 years of the occupation had grown only tougher and the situation of tension and violence had been aggravated to the extreme.

The special committee pointed in this connection to the increased frequency of arrests of Palestinians and harsh sentences handed down to them for alleged "crimes" and to the continued and even stepped-up harassment of Arabs in various ways, which has become a fact of life for the civilian population in occupied territories.

The report was released in New York, at the U.N. headquarters. But the U.S. propaganda media have remained deaf to these facts of blatant lawlessness.

The U.S. "champions" of human rights only remember about these rights when they need to talk about "humanism" and "democracy" to cover up the obviously anti-humanist and anti-democratic objectives of their foreign policy, cultivate mistrust between nations, and poison the international atmosphere every time hope arise for its normalization.

All this is very far from the new manner of political thinking gaining ground in the world.

U.S. Trying to 'Destabilize' Panama Government

LD302345 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] *Prensa Latina* reports that actions by the so-called National Civil Crusade in Panama have resumed and are gaining momentum. As the crisis there continues to deepen, U.S. interference in Panama's affairs is expanding. Here is Aleksandr Baryshev, an observer at the weekly journal *Novoye Vremya.*

[Baryshev] Local oligarchic circles, together with the United States, are directing their main blow against General Manuel Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama National Defense Force and one of Torrijos' most loyal comrades-in-arms. They are displeased that Noriega is trying to preserve the ideological orientation in the Panamanian Armed Forces which was inherited from Torrijos, because it is at odds with the United States' plans as regards Latin American military regimes. This is particularly true where the infamous national security doctrine is concerned. Once it has removed Noriega, Washington intends to replace him with a military man in line with its own interests. At the same time, it is particularly worth noting that Panama has now become the target of a massed onslaught by imperialism for the additional reason that the United States' strategic interests have come under threat throughout the Central American region. It is Panama which forms the basis for the military infrastructure created by the Pentagon in Central America: The Pentagon has bases there which are excellently fitted-out with combat equipment and serviced by 8,000 staff, and it is there that the U.S. Southern Military District Command has its headquarters.

In order to guarantee its continued presence in the former Panama Canal Zone, Washington has a vital interest in concluding a military pact with Panama and another agreement on its canal. Since the current Panamanian Government and National Defense Forces commanders reject such plans, attempts are being made to create in Panama the same kind of atmosphere that existed in Chile on the eve of the fascist coup in September 1973. Just as it did then, the United States is artificially whipping up the dissatisfaction with the authorities felt by certain circles of Panamanian society, trying to destabilize the government and, through a coup d'etat, to place thier own people in power.

Death of U.S. Journalist in DRA Addressed

LD011248 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS—TASS diplomatic correspondent reports:

An anti-Soviet campaign is being whipped out in the U.S. press in recent days in view of the statements by the widow of U.S. citizen Lee Shapiro, according to which this cameramen was deliberately killed by Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

It has been learnt from sources in Kabul that Lee Shapiro did not request a visa to enter Afghanistan from that country's authorities. According to American press he got into Afghanistan with an anti-government armed detachment and was supposedly engaged in making a television film there. Neither the press organ nor the name of the television network which this journalist represented is mentioned.

The death of people, wherever it happens, including in Afghanistan, be it Afghan, Soviet or American people, is deplorable. In this sense, one can understand the feelings of widow Linda Shapiro. However, in covertly sneaking into the country where the fighting is going on, Lee Shapiro and James Lindeloff, the second American mentioned in the reports, had to imagine that they took a risk. As to the allegations that these two men were killed by Soviet soldiers, this is an evident fabrication which was set afloat deliberately in the run-up to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting to generate hostility to Soviet people in the United States, compel the Americans to believe in their cruelty and ill intentions.

In the diplomatic quarters in Moscow they hold that the attempt to put the blame for the death of two Americans in Afghanistan on the Soviet Union is nothing short of a manoeuvre by those forces in the United States which, in pursuit of unseemly objectives, are out to hamper an improvement in relations between the two countries. The death of people in Afghanistan can be prevented only by halting the undeclared war which is waged against this sovereign state by Washington and by giving up the attempts to stymie the national reconciliation process that is gaining momentum.

Further on Reaction to Iran-Contra Report

LD272351 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Washington November 27 TASS—TASS correspondents Igor Ignatyev and Oleg Polyakovskiy report:

Describing the Administration's reaction to the report by the special commissions of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress on investigating the Irangate, a deal involving the covert sale of weapons to Iran and the illegal diversion of the part of the funds generated from it to the Nicaraguan contras, the U.S. news media reported that they in the White House did not like it.

The fact that the report published on November 18 went against the grain with White House can take nobody by surprise since the congressional commissions stated that it was exactly the White House that should ultimately bear the responsibility for the events in the Iran-contra affair. Its compilers only reached a logical and natural conclusion from the story of secrecy and lies, the sad story of treachery that has undermined political trust in the President, as Robert Byrd, Democratic majority leader in the Senate, described the Irangate.

If the report does commit a sin, it is by muffling its conclusions rather than formulating them straightforwardly. Both the report and the inquiry itself that was conducted on Capitol Hill left much without answer.

The investigation into the Irangate did not affect in whatever way the fundamental issues of the essence of the U.S. foreign policy, which the scandal raised, said participants in a seminar held at the Washington Institute of Policy Studies. Peter Cornbluh, a representative of the "National Security Archive", a public organisation, said that the Iran-contra affair was a logical continuation of the policy launched on the very first days of the administration's stay in office. He recalled that Directive N17 of the National Security Council ordering the CIA to get down to putting together the formations of the Nicaraguan contras was signed almost six years ago. However, in investigating the scandal, the special congressional commissions decided to leave aside the true goals set by the Administration to the groups of contras.

The expert said that there were a good deal of other gaping omissions in the final report. For instance, the issue of U.S. mercenaries who helped the contras and with whom Oliver North, former highly-placed staffer of the National Security Council, and his assistant Major-General (Retired) Richard Secord, worked was passed over in silence. The report does not cite either any information on the contras' involvement in narcotics smuggling, which was published by the press.

Cornbluh stated that it was likewise useless to look in the commissions' final report for Congress' admission of its own guilt for the outbreak of the scandal. Throughout the entire period when the administration carried out covert operations in the Middle East and against Nicaragua Congress preferred on more than one occasion not to notice them.

Air Force Tests Air-to-Air Missile

LD262231 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Washington November 26 TASS—The U.S. Air Force has conducted another test of a new advanced medium-range air-to-air missile (AMRAAM). According to the Pentagon, the missile of a new generation with an independently targeted warhead was launched from a fighter plane in the area of the Eglin air base, Florida, and hit the target. It was the 47th test of the new missile. Eight of them ended in failure.

Comparison of 'Poor Relations' Campaign Item

Moscow *Sovetskaya Rossiya* in Russian on 27 November 1987 carries in its second edition on page 5 an item under the headline "Brandishing a Placard at Your Mother-in-Law: Passions Whipped Up by the Voice of America," by V. Lyubin. This item has been compared with the version carried in the first edition of the 27 November *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, by the same author and under the same headline, and published on page 22 of the 27 November Soviet Union *Daily Report*, revealing the following variations: Page 23: Column one, paragraph one, sentence two, second edition reads: ...announced that a "new phenomenon" referred to as the "poor relations"... (subbing "'new phenomenon' referred to as" for "new movement calling itself") Column one, paragraph three, last sentence reads: ...by her father.

I. Dashevskaya, in... (picking up next paragraph, first sentence, omitting father's name) Column one, paragraph four, sentence one, reads: ...in turn, would "put pressure" on her recalcitrant... (adding quotation marks) Column one, paragraph six, sentence two reads: ...effect, organized a "protest demonstration" outside their windows. (adding quotation marks) Same paragraph, last sentence, reads: ...a protest demonstration...

So what is going on?

Some explanations are... (supplying additional paragraph) Column one, last paragraph, last sentence reads: ...or another themselves. This law may suit some people while it does not suit others. However, it does exist and therefore it has to be respected. Hence it is absurd to make claims against state organizations in cases like these. It is very unseemly to make a public spectacle of such delicate family relations and turn them into the subject of a propaganda show.

Among the "poor relations," and it was explained to us that there are no more than twenty of them, a... (picking up column two, first paragraph, first sentence, supplying additional passage in column one paragraph, and omitting "or thirty" in column two paragraph) Column two, paragraph one, last sentence reads: ...forgery was discovered...

It is hard for an onlooker to judge the relations between children and parents. However, it is possible in all cases to say with absolute certainty that the parents are hoping, and hoping very much, that their children will be a support and a help to them in their old age. In the given situation the parents would probably find it easier to believe in a miracle than to accept that their children are thoughtlessly and brutally abandoning them. Family matters are delicate matters. Let them be resolved within the family.

But the propagandists across the ocean have dragged them out into the light, they have dragged them out allegedly as an example of the alleged fact that human rights are violated in the Soviet Union and that therefore our country cannot be trusted in negotiations.

In the meantime, Vladimir... (supplying variant version of column two, paragraphs two and three) Column two, paragraph four, last sentence reads: ...her daughter's children.

So it emerges that the do-no-gooders from across the ocean, rather than fighting for family reunification, are promoting the breakup of families which is clearly at variance with the spirit and letter of the Helsinki accords and the principles of humanism and humaneness. It is nothing but cynicism and sacrilege. (supplying additional final paragraph).

China

Gerasimov on Possible Deng-Gorbachev Meeting

OW012202 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Asia-Pacific Region 1300 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Gerasimov, official spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said at a news briefing in Moscow that China's well-known political activist Deng Xiaoping's statement that he is ready to meet Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received great attention in Moscow.

Gerasimov said: This meeting accords with the Soviet aspirations, and it may be held in Moscow, Beijing, or any other place. He added: The Soviet Union believes that there is no need to regard the removal of barriers, first of all, the settlement of the Cambodian issue, as a precondition for this meeting. He also said: We have had summit meetings with the United States, although we and the United States have differences in many areas and there are even more controversial issues.

Gerasimov, spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said at a news briefing in Moscow: The Soviet Union welcomes the agreement for a meeting between Prime Minister Hun Sen of the People's Kampuchea and Prince Sihanouk in Paris. He said: We believe this meeting will be of great significance in promoting national reconciliation, helping political mediation in Cambodia and settling other related issues.

RENMIN RIBAO Hits U.S. Stance on Tibet

LD011147 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Beijing 1 Dec TASS—The newspaper *Renmin Ribao* today sharply criticizes a number of American congressmen who call for separation of the Tibet Autonomous Region from the People's Republic of China. These pronouncements appeared in the United States after the Washington speech of Dalai Lama who demanded "Tibet's independence," the newspaper writes. The main argument of these American legislators are alleged "violations of human rights" in Tibet.

Such provocative calls have quite a definite aim—to present Washington for the international public to see as an advocate of human rights, to conceal from the international public the most unseemly aspects of life of rank-and-file Americans, says the newspaper, the publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Disclosing the real meaning of "liberties, American-style" the newspaper recalls that highly developed capitalist society in the United States begot such chronic ailments as unemployment, poverty, drug addiction. If U.S. congressmen really feel concern over the problem of human rights, they should, above all, worry about solving these questions in their own country and not to try to use this problem for unscrupulous political speculations.

Argun-Amur Committee Concludes With Report

OW020201 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 29 Nov 87

[Text] The second meeting of the USSR-China Committee for the Comprehensive Use of Water Resources of Argun-Amur has ended in Moscow. The following is a report on the conclusion of the meeting by a station reporter:

The USSR-China joint committee was established in November last year in accordance with an agreement between the Soviet and Chinese Governments. The Soviet side is headed by Polad-Zade, first deputy minister of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources. The Chinese side is headed by Yang Zhenhuai, vice minister of the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. The mission of the committee is to guide and coordinate the formulation of a plan for extensive cooperation in the use of natural resources of the bordering rivers—the Amur and Argun—between the two countries.

The two rivers have a great potential to play an important role in developing the economy of our two countries. However, at present the natural resources of the two rivers have not been fully used in such fields as power generation, navigation, water supply, irrigation, or flood prevention. Of course, the plan also covers many other fields. Therefore, we can see that the scope of cooperation is very extensive. Noted specialists of both countries are taking part in joint efforts to solve various problems. This summer, a number of Soviet and Chinese specialists jointly conducted a survey of the Amur River and formulated projects for the first phase of its development. A summary of the joint survey was made at the second meeting of the USSR-China committee in Moscow. Based on the findings of the survey, the committee has decided that we can now start to build two hydroelectric power stations without having to wait for the completion of the overall plan. One station will be built at a place between Amazar and Huma in the upper reaches of the Amur River; the other station will be built near the Khingan Range in the middle reaches of the Amur River. It is expected that both sides will jointly conduct a survey and prepare plans for building the two projects.

The minutes of the meeting were signed at the conclusion of the joint meeting. The minutes summed up the results of the joint efforts by Soviet and Chinese specialists and set forth plans for various work in 1988. The minutes of the meeting were signed by Comrades Polad-Zade and Yang Zhenhuai, chairmen of the joint committee. They both delivered speeches on the occasion.

Polad-Zade said: We have ended the work of the second meeting of the USSR-China committee and we can say with good reason that the two sides have completed a great and fruitful task. We have formulated a plan for further cooperation in an important area of cooperation between the Soviet Union and China. We are faced with a great and complicated task. The people of our two countries on both sides of the Amur River are expecting the implementation of the joint effort.

Polad-Zade continued: As we all know, on 27 October General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev met with Zambian President Kaunda in the Kremlin. Their talks touched on the issue of relations between the Soviet Union and China. Comrade Gorbachev said: The Soviet people have a friendly feeling toward the Chinese people and the great China. He pointed out that relations between the Soviet Union and China have developed in various fields.

Comrade Yang Zhenhuai made a return speech. He said: My associates and I wish to congratulate the complete success of the meeting. It is the result of hard work by specialists of the two countries. The specialists on both sides took part in the work in the spirit of seeking truth from facts with a scientific and serious attitude. The three documents we have just signed on developing Heilong Jiang have affirmed the results of our work during the past year and, more importantly, made very good arrangements for the tasks in 1988. I am convinced that following the signing of the documents we can smoothly fulfill our tasks in a better way. I believe that, through discussions between specialists of both sides on technical matters and their joint efforts in study and survey, our friendship and cooperation will be further enhanced. China and the Soviet Union are two great countries. Their good-neighbor relations will gradually become closer through our individual efforts. A very important thing is that we should gradually build confidence and friendship between us. I can say that all members of our delegation are quite sincere and attach great importance to the development of Heilongjiang. Three comrades of our delegation had taken part in the Sino-Soviet joint survey along Heilong Jiang in the fifties. Now both China and the Soviet Union are engaged in reform work. I believe that, in the upsurge of reform, the cooperation in planning and technical work for the development of Heilongjiang will be greatly promoted. I hope Chinese and Soviet specialists here will promote friendship and cooperation between us with their concrete efforts.

Trade Official on PRC-USSR Border Trade

OW020059 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 29 Nov 87

[By Station Observer Dmitriyev]

[Excerpts] In 1983, Sino-Soviet border trade amounted to only 6 million rubles, whereas this year it will exceed 50 million rubles. This is only the beginning, as the areas engaged in border trade have been expanding rapidly year after year. One must remember that in 1983, the areas engaged in border trade involved only Khabarovsk Kray, Maritime Kray, Amur Oblast and Chita Oblast on the Soviet side, and Heilongjiang Province and Nei Monggol Autonomous Region on the Chinese side. Since then, Yakutsk ASSR, Sakhalin Oblast and Irkutsk Oblast have also begun trading with China.

Beginning last year, there have been new developments in the Sino-Soviet border trade. Kazakh SSR and other SSRs in Central Asia, Altay Kray, Krasnoyarsk Kray and [words indistinct] began border trade with Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR). With regards to the prospects of Sino-Soviet border trade, I interviewed Comrade Belyayev, general manager of the Soviet Oriental Foreign Trade Corporation, who is conducting border trade with XUAR.

Comrade Belyayev said: In 1986, when cooperation had only just begun, the extent of border trade was not very large. Total volume then amounted to only 7 million rubles. But in 1987, the trade volume has increased tremendously. At present, it has been estimated that the volume of border trade for 1987 will probably reach 25 million rubles by the end of the year. This is a very impressive figure and we believe it will increase even further.

I must point out that my interviewee is a man of confidence and has every reason to be so. My interviewee recently returned from Urumqi, where an important Sino-Soviet border trade exhibition sales had just been held. A protocol for about 20 million rubles worth of barter trade was signed, and it has been decided to start implementing the protocol this year. Comrade Belyayev said that the volume of trade with XUAR next year should exceed 30 million rubles. I invited Comrade Belyayev to tell us more about the exhibition sales in Urumqi.

Comrade Belyayev said: We put up over 2,500 of our products at the exhibition sales. These are products that can be exported in our border trade with China this year. This exhibition sales has already aroused the interests of people from business fields in XUAR and its neighboring regions. Representatives from Beijing also visited the exhibition sales. As I mentioned earlier, during the discussions on business of mutual interest, the two parties signed a protocol for about 20 million rubles worth of barter trade which involves about 14 million rubles worth of exports from us and about 6 million rubles worth of imports from the Chinese side. In order to maintain a balance in import and export, we have decided that Chinese representatives from XUAR will come to Moscow at the end of next month or in early January next year to hold their exhibition sales. We shall continue to buy Chinese products to make up the imbalance in trade. [passage omitted]

Comrade Belyayev said: Besides direct trade, we also seek economic cooperation in setting up joint ventures. Both parties share a common interest in this matter. During the exhibition sales in Urumqi, we informed our Chinese colleagues of the willingness of Kazakh SSR to set up joint ventures with them. Uzbek SSR and other SSRs bordering XUAR also share the same interest in principle. The Chinese side also proposed to set up joint ventures with any SSRs of the USSR to produce cloth or any other products. These proposals are now under consideration.

Comrade Belyayev said in conclusion: Besides economic and trade matters, the Urumqi exhibition sales also solved another important question: It restored the friendly relationship between the border populations of the two countries. In August last year, an exhibition sales, like the one in XUAR, was held in Alma-Ata. This time we went over to our Chinese neighbors' side. Our Chinese colleagues will hold their exhibition sales in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR, in May next year, and in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajik SSR, in September next year. In any case, the border relations of our two countries are developing smoothly.

USSR-PRC Border Contacts in Far East Viewed

OW011456 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 1 Dec 87

[From "Radio Journal 'USSR Today' Program"]

[Text] Developments in recent years show that Soviet-Chinese cooperation in border areas has been expanding. Not long ago, a reporter of Radio Moscow visited some cities in the far eastern part of the USSR. Here is his report:

This year, USSR-PRC border trade has increased by 50 million rubles. This type of cooperation has continued to show new potential. Both countries have reached an agreement on direct trade between communities in the two countries' border areas. Currently, studies have been made on specific concepts and proposals of developing cooperation and compensatory relations in industrial and other areas. For example, preparations are being made to open in Khabarovsk a Chinese restaurant jointly operated by Chinese and Soviet people; the exchange of visits between delegations of Soviet oblasts in the far east and their adjacent Chinese provinces has multiplied; and contacts between Soviet and Chinese literary and art workers, scientists, and athletes have also developed. Last summer, authorities in the USSR's coastal areas invited Chinese children to spend a summer vacation in Soviet Young Pioneers' seaside camps. In Blagoveshchensk, I watched literary and art programs performed by the [words indistinct] literary and art troupe for members of the group conducting a study of the Amur River. During the show, the second grade pupils of a local school surprised the Chinese visitors coming from China's Heihe by reciting jingles in Chinese! That school began to teach Chinese 1 year ago. But that is only a beginning. Chinese will soon be taught in another school and a kindergarten. In the future, Chinese will also be part of the curriculum in that city's teacher-training college. After the literary and art performance, I was told that certain colleges and schools in China's border provinces will also teach Russian.

Contacts between people in Blagoveshchensk and Heihe have been occurring for a very long. Whenever it was new year during the fifties, according to the old timers, a (?maple) tree would be placed in the middle of the solidly frozen river to mark the occasion, and children and adults of Blagoveshchensk and Heihe would jubilantly spend New Year's Day around the tree. Incidentally, the two countries' border authorities have also signed a document on studying ways to simplify formalities for people in the border areas to enter each other's countries. I also had the opportunity to get to know the relations between Soviet and Chinese border guards in the border areas. The border guards in Blagoveshchensk showed me the pictures they had taken in recent years. What sort of things have they recorded in their pictures? The pictures showed Soviet and Chinese border guards laying wreaths at the tomb of Soviet martyrs who died in the liberation of northeast China; border guards of the two countries resting in a park in Blagoveshchensk; Chinese visitors being entertained at a reception given by the Blagoveshchensk Municipal Soviet Administrative Committee; and Soviet and Chinese border guards skiing, fishing, cooking fish soup, playing ping-pong, and taking part in friendly shooting tournaments. According to Lieutenant Colonel A.Yu. Zhivtsov of the border defense units in Blagoveshchensk, since Comrade Gorbachev delivered his speech in Vladivostok, the Soviet border defense units' contacts with Chinese border defense personnel have not been limited to official contacts only. Since the signing of a work protocol last May, our contacts [words indistinct]. Should any problem or misunderstanding occur, we will get together and solve the problem calmly. One more important thing: Border guards of the two countries have reinstated the custom of exchanging greetings.

Redeployment of PRC Economic Cadres Noted

PM251553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cadre Reorganization"]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Nov—Before the end of next year more than 500,000 cadre workers of various PRC Government establishments and departments will transfer to legal, tax, industrial, and commercial organizations, banks, and insurance agencies. This decision has been adopted jointly by the CPC Central Committee and the PRC State Council. The purpose of this measure, which is being implemented within the framework of the policy proclaimed by the 13th CPC Congress of deepening economic reform, is to strengthen the cadre makeup of economic subdepartments. This major reorganization, the document published here today points out, will be carried out chiefly at the expense of state establishments with "inflated staffs." It is envisaged that the cadre workers will keep their old wages in their new jobs.

In the event of state establishments below district level finding themselves understaffed after some of their employees have been transferred to new jobs, the decision points out, they are granted the right to take on new cadre workers, but their numbers must not exceed 20% of the total number employed in those departments. Preference will be given here to graduates of higher and secondary specialized educational institutions, who will have to receive preliminary special training.

The newspaper *Renmin Ribao* reports that the cadre reorganization, the plans for which have been drawn up jointly by the CPC Central Committee Work Organization Department and the PRC Ministry of Labor and Personnel, is closely linked with the economic reform and the reform of the political structure under way in the country.

XINHUA Employees Visit TRUD Premises

PM301645 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Nov 87 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests of the Editorial Office"]

[Text] The *Trud* editorial office was visited yesterday by *Xinhua* workers Tang Xiuzhe (chief correspondent), Sheng Shiliang, Wang Xianju, and Lu Jingli. They told the editorial office collective about life in today's China and the activity of the news agency. Documentary films about the PRC were shown.

Seminar Marks Confucius Revival in PRC

PM251649 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent Yu. Savenkov article: "Confucius in the Age of Reforms"]

[Text] Beijing—Cuifu has become used to visitors. This small town in Shandong Province with its 5,000-year history is attracting an increasing number of tourists: Last year there were 2 million visitors or hundreds of times more than the local population. The 10 million yuans allocated to the town are being used for planting trees and gardens and enlarging access roads, but most of it is going on restoring old roads and ancient buildings and not least on renovating the temple and estates of the descendants of Confucius.

The ancient Chinese thinker was born in this town. In the 6th century BC he laid the foundations of the ethical and political doctrine of Confucianism which, from the 2d century BC through the Hsinhai revolution of 1911-1913, was regarded as China's official ideology. Confucius' teaching had a tremendous influence on all aspects of life and the way of thinking of generations of people and greatly determined the appearance of Chinese society for centuries to come.

Cuifu has become used to visitors, but the 120 experts from 12 countries who gathered here recently for an international symposium dedicated to the study of Confucianism in various countries of the world were not the usual kind of visitors at all. It is the first time that such a conference has been held in China.

After the victory of the people's revolution in 1949, Chinese scientists continued to study Confucianism but by the late fifties and particularly during the chaotic period of the "Cultural Revolution" of 1966-1976 Confucius was labeled a reactionary and his teaching was declared pernicious to the development of socialist China. Times have changed now. Interest in the study of Confucianism has revived. As Xin Guanze, chairman of the symposium's organizing committee, has noted: "We are emphasizing the revival of the original sense of the teaching, accepting its essential points, and rejecting what has not stood the test of time."

More than 1,000 experts in different parts of the country have wholly dedicated themselves to the study of this teaching. A Confucius foundation and research centers have been set up and books about Confucius are being published. Various viewpoints have been expressed at the symposium. But the majority of the participants agreed that Confucianism must make its contribution to the country's modernization, because this doctrine stimulated the development of the educational system and the standard of education and modernization requires educated people.

It is common knowledge that Confucius was recognized as a teacher and an instructor of young people and with good reason was called the first Chinese educator. The Chinese scientist Kuang Yaming, president of the Confucius Foundation, says: "Modernization means not just industrialization, an advanced economy, and a modern way of life. It also includes the improvement of the mind." The symposium also noted the dual character of this teaching, its limited nature and defects. For example, Professor Cai Shangxi of Fudan University, termed Confucianism a "conservative" and "regressive" phenomenon.

A Soviet scientist, Doctor of Philosophical Sciences V.G. Burkov, described the study of Confucianism in the USSR. In his opinion, it is a complex phenomenon of Chinese culture and ideology. It is necessary to distinguish early Confucianism (in which humanist motifs can be seen) from later modifications which were exploited by feudal circles for political ends.

The Cuifu symposium is regarded here as a dress rehearsal for a larger scale international conference to be held in 1989.

Northeast Asia

Japanese Premier on Relations With USSR

LD271616 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo November 27 TASS—TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports:

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan welcomed the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

In his policy speech at the parliament's extraordinary session which opened today, he voiced hope that the forthcoming talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States would promote further headway in the arms control and disarmament process and the establishment of stable East-West relations.

Setting out the main directions of his cabinet's policy, Mr Takeshita expressed an intention actively to contribute to expansion of international cooperation in the interests of universal peace and prosperity and to strengthening stability and development of the Asian-Pacific region.

Japan should direct all its energies towards the accomplishment of this task as well as bear appropriate expenses, he emphasised and promised to render assistance to the developing countries and to support U.N. activities in this direction.

The Japanese prime minister spoke of striving to make efforts for the establishment of stable relations, based on mutual understanding, with the Soviet Union.

However, it is clear from his speech that the Japanese leadership does not think of concluding a peace treaty between the two countries without satisfying territorial claims upon the USSR.

The head of the Japanese Government pointed out that relations with the United States—the relations which, as is known, are pivoted on the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty"—remained the basis of Japanese diplomacy.

Gromyko, Japanese Envoy Muto Hold Talks

LD012054 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Moscow, 1 Dec (TASS)—Realism in politics—this was the expression frequently used in the course of the discussion between Andrey Gromyko and Toshiaki Muto, the Japanese ambassador to the USSR, which took place today. The USSR Supreme Soviet chairman received the ambassador at his request.

In the opening of the discussion, which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, the ambassador noted that although a little more than a month has passed since the time of his arrival in Moscow and despite the fact that there exists a number of problems in Japan-USSR relations, he has continually experienced hospitality and kindness during meetings with state officials of our country. He recalled bilateral consultations at the level of deputy foreign minister that took place in Tokyo recently and said that in the Japanese side's view, the level of contacts ought to be raised.

A.A. Gromyko stated that history and geography demand that there should be only good relations between our countries. It is indeed good links that meet the two states' fundamental interests. This has become even more obvious in our time. In the nuclear age, there should be primarily good-neighborliness and peace.

The USSR has striven throughout the postwar years for constructive relations with Japan. Not one objectively-minded observer can deny this. These strivings are in evidence even now. Aside from this, Soviet people are of the opinion that, over a certain period, the Soviet Union has been overtaking Japan in its desire to develop good relations and is doing more in this direction than is Japan.

Two large spheres must be mentioned in which the potential for relations has not yet been fully used.

The first sphere is the struggle for peace and against nuclear war. If we listen to the voices of various states, then we hear that everyone understands in some way that human civilization could perish as a result of a nuclear war and that they accept the harsh truth of the age. However, in their practical policy, not all countries are to an equal extent trying to achieve elimination of this threat.

The Soviet Union is answering the aspirations and demands of peoples with concrete deeds. In a few days, during the visit to Washington by M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, an agreement of historical importance is to be signed for elimination of two classes of missiles. But this is only the beginning. The USSR will then try to achieve a situation whereby new steps will be taken down this road together with the United States, and even jointly with other nuclear powers.

Japan, too, can and must find its place in the politics of the struggle for nuclear disarmament. Its voice in the world is of great significance. Peace and disarmament are a path that meets the interests of all humanity. This has already become a truism.

The second sphere is bilateral relations. We are for an activation of them in all areas—political, economic, science and technology, cultural, and contacts between people. There is also great potential here.

In preparing to meet with you, A.A. Gromyko continued, I looked through the list of Soviet-Japanese agreements in force. It is quite an impressive list. All the same, I think that it could be lengthened.

Of course, both sides must try not to put forward wishes that are unrealistic and unfounded inasmuch as this will only hamper relations. Realism must take the upper hand in ties between the two countries. This is a good ally both for you and for us.

T. Muto recalled that Japan is the only country in the world that has direct experience of what the use of nuclear weapons means. For this reason, it warmly welcomes the forthcoming signing of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the scrapping of two classes of missiles, believing this event to be an important step along the road to removing nuclear weapons. The ambassador also expressed the hope that the USSR and the United States will in future proceed jointly along the road to the final destruction of nuclear weapons.

T. Muto: At the same time, realism and idealism need to be combined in diplomacy.

A.A. Gromyko: Is it not better to build policies only on the basis of realism? When we speak of realism, we, of course proceed from the fact that it comprises the truth of history and justice.

As regards relations between Japan and the United States, the ambassador was told that the Soviet Union has not wanted and does not want to upset Japanese-U.S. relations. It proceeds from the fact that Japan can build good relations both with the United States and with the Soviet state. After all the Soviet Union itself is seeking to improve its relations with the United States, evidence of which, by the way, is the agreement to be signed in Washington in the next few days.

From the Soviet side, the attention of the Japanese ambassador was drawn to the Vladivostock proposals of our country directed at strengthening peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region. The Soviet program is an invitation to all countries in Asia and Oceania, including Japan, to take part in collective efforts for peaceful cooperation in the region. The vast restructuring being implemented in our country is also in keeping with the Soviet Union's peace efforts. I am sure that you too, as an ambassador, and the whole of the Japanese Embassy, are following it closely, A.A. Gromyko said.

The ambassador replied that the whole Japanese Embassy is indeed devoting a great deal of time to studying the process of restructuring in the Soviet Union.

Our countries, A.A. Gromyko noted, are not only states playing an important role in international life but also direct neighbors. This one circumstance alone obliges us to live by the laws of good-neighborliness, and look through common efforts for ways of establishing long-term, rich, and stable relations between the USSR and Japan.

The Soviet leadership is prepared for bilateral relations to be directed along the path of forward development based on deepening trust, taking into account the interests of the peoples of both countries. Alongside this, we are proceeding from the fact that the same readiness should be displayed by the Japanese side as well. I wish you, as a new ambassador, success in the direction of developing and improving Soviet-Japanese relations.

The ambassador stated the intention of the new Japanese Government headed by N. Takeshita to put efforts into improving relations with the Soviet Union.

Takehiro Togo, minister of the Japanese Embassy to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

Ryuytel Meets Japanese Parliament Official

LD262229 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo November 26 TASS—Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic Arnold Ryuytel, now staying here in connection with the holding of the first Soviet-Japanese consultative meeting, met today with Speaker of the House of Councillors of the Japanese parliament Masaaki Fujita.

The striving for the expansion of ties and contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Japanese parliament, which are an effective channel for the improvement of Soviet-Japanese relations, for filling them with new constructive contents, was confirmed during the conversation by both sides.

Masaaki Fujita emphasized that Japanese parliamentarians welcome the Soviet-American summit and hope that it will be successful.

Japanese Communist Party Congress Opens

OW300459 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Potapov report]

[Text] The Communist Party of Japan [JCP] opened its 18th congress in Atami, Shizuoka Prefecture, on 25 November. Moscow Radio correspondent Potapov reports:

The congress is participated in by about 1,000 delegates representing some 500,000 party members. Representatives of labor unions and other organizations which support the JCP are also attending the congress. The congress, scheduled to last 5 days, will hear and study reports from the party Central Committee. The congress will also take up the issue of revising the party platform and regulations as well as elect a new leadership.

Also attending the congress are some 30 foreign communist and labor party delegations, including the CPSU delegation, which includes Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Kovalenko, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. According to the congress schedule, the Japanese people will be able to meet with the foreign delegations at mass meetings to be held at seven different locations on 27 November; the Soviet delegation will visit Kyoto on the same day.

A full 2 years have elapsed since the 17th national congress. During these 2 years, many important events have taken place both at home and abroad. This is a memorable year for the Soviet people as they celebrated the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. This is also a memorable year for the JCP as it observed its 65th founding anniversary on 15 July. There is no denying that the JCP founding in 1922 owes much to the success of the GOSR and also to the world's revolutionary movements which ensued thereafter.

The JCP congress will analyze the party's achievements of the past 2 years and assign objectives and missions to the organs of the party. The congress will also focus on such issues as unifying progressive forces in struggling against threats of war and nuclear weapons and unified actions of progress forces in struggling to protect workers democratic rights and struggling for a peaceful Japan.

The congress will further discuss pending problems within the party, ways to expand party membership and strengthen its influence among the people, and specifically how to increase readership of party publications.

JCP Leader's Opening Address

LD260320 Moscow TASS in English 2234 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Atami (Shizuoka Prefecture) November 25 TASS—BY TASS correspondent Nikolay Geronin:

The 18th Congress of the Japanese Communist Party has opened here today. Nearly a thousand delegates will hear and discuss the report of the party Central Committee, examine the question of partial amendments to the party rules and elect a new leadership.

Attending the party congress are representatives of 26 communist and workers parties, national liberation movements, the CPSU delegation including Petr Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and Ivan Kovalenko, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU delegation has turned over as a gift to the congress of the Japanese Communist Party documents concerning that party's activities in the period of the Communist International.

The Japanese Communist Forum was opened by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the party Central Committee. In his address of greetings he pointed out that this year marks the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Our party, Miyamoto said, sent its delegation to Moscow to convey the greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan to the celebration meeting in the Kremlin.

Right after the revolution, Kenji Miyamoto said, the Second All-Russia Congress of Soviets adopted the decree of peace. That was a history-making document aimed at putting an end to war and fundamentally changing world politics.

The Japanese Communist leader spoke highly of the Communist International, in which the Communist Party of Japan was also represented.

The party leader pointed out the USSR's decisive contribution to the utter defeat of fascism in the Second World War.

Touching upon the disarmament problems, Miyamoto drew attention to the accord reached by the Soviet Union and the USA on medium- and shorter-range missiles in conformity with which the sides intend to sign an agreement on the total scrapping of Soviet and American medium- and shorter-range missiles at the Soviet-American summit meeting due to be held in December. "We set high store by the Soviet Union's initiatives in the field of disarmament, especially the proposals put forward at the summit meeting in Reykjavik, Kenji Miyamoto emphasised.

All the nuclear weapons should be scrapped, Miyamoto said. Yet we do not believe, he noted, that this task can be implemented immediately in the current international political situation. The trouble is that there are forces stubbornly opposing renunciation of nuclear weapons.

Miyamoto pointed out in his speech the great significance of the joint statement by the delegations of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan laying special emphasis on the issue of preventing nuclear war and scrapping nuclear weapons.

Kenji Miyamoto spoke highly of the current restructuring drive in the Soviet Union. I have already said more than once in connection with perestroyka underway in the USSR since the 27th CPSU Congress under the leadership of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev that we pin great hopes on that process, the chairman of the Communist Party of Japan Central Committee noted.

Resolution Outlined

PM011451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own Correspondent I. Latyshev report: "Congress Over"]

[Text] Atami, 26 Nov—The 18th Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Congress has ended here.

The resolution adopted by the congress notes among other things that the party, acting under the slogan of "the creation of a united international antinuclear front," is making great efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war. The resolution confirms the effectiveness of the joint statement by the JCP and the CPSU on the two parties' mutual striving for prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons and their cooperation in this most important matter and speaks positively about the program of universal nuclear disarmament put forward by the Soviet Union.

The resolution condemns the Japanese ruling circles' course of "reviving and consolidating militarism and imperialism within the framework of the Japanese-American military alliance." As a counterbalance to this course the congress called for the launching of a nationwide movement for the creation of a "non-nuclear government."

The document also sets out the JCP leadership's position on a number of the world communist movement's problems.

The resolution stresses the party's determination to continue to rebuff reaction's onslaught on the people's democratic rights and to wage the struggle against fascism and militarism.

The resolution directs Japan's Communists to strengthen their ties with the masses and further expand the party's ranks.

The congress elected a new Central Committee whose first session elected the party chairman and Central Committee Presidium. K. Miyamoto was reelected chairman of the JCP Central Committee. T. Fuwa was elected deputy chairman of the JCP Central Committee; K. Murakami chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium; and M. Kanako chairman of the JCP Central Committee Secretariat.

Fedoseyev Addresses Solidarity Meeting

LD280019 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Kyoto November 27 TASS—A meeting of solidarity has been held in Japan's ancient capital today on the occasion of the 18th congress of the Japanese Communist Party, which was attended by the CPSU delegation to the congress. In his address head of the CPSU delegation, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Petr Fedoseyev wished every success to the Japanese Communists in implementing the tasks set by the 18th party congress.

We have recently celebrated the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, which turned the course of history towards a new socialist path of development, the head of the CPSU delegation said. The Land of the Soviets is now engaged in a restructuring drive (perestroyka)—a truly revolutionary renovation of our society. The two key problems in the development of the society determine the destiny of perestroyka—ensuring more democracy in the whole of public life and a radical economic reform.

Perestroyka, the speaker said, concerns not only our domestic life, it quite naturally applies to our concept of the world and of international relations. The key point of the new foreign policy concept in the spirit of new thinking is the following idea: Despite the deeply contradictory nature of the world today and the fundamental difference between states, its components, the world is interconnected, interdependent and constitutes a certain integrity.

Since the April (1985) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the CPSU's foreign policy, Petr Fedoseyev continued, has been aimed at building a comprehensive international peace and security system. Our main aim is the elimination of nuclear weapons, strengthening of the principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation with all countries and peoples. The USSR and the USA are close to concluding an agreement on the total scrapping of medium- and shorter-range missiles which signals the first ever step on the way to that goal. We will persistently work for specific results on the key issue—the elimination of nuclear threat, the question of a cut in and elimination of strategic offensive weapons and prevention of militarisation of outer space.

In our concept of a comprehensive security system, the head of the CPSU delegation said, an important place is assigned to the Asia-Pacific region. The Soviet Union declared for the creation in that vast part of the world by joint efforts of all the states situated there of fundamentals for improving the international situation, revising relations on the basis of consideration for and balance of the interests of all countries of the region.

True to the spirit of the joint statement, the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan are pooling efforts and strengthening cooperation in the fight for the elimination of the nuclear threat, for building a broad international anti-nuclear front, Petr Fedoseyev noted. We declare for further strengthening this cooperation, its spreading to new fields in the activities of both parties.

In conclusion the head of the CPSU delegation called for strengthening and developing joint actions by the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan in the name of strengthening peace and for a happy future for the whole humanity.

Gorbachev's Book Published in Japan

LD011117 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo December 1 TASS—Japan's largest publishing house "Kodansha Ltd" has brought out in the Japanese language the book *Perestroyka and New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World* by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Leading Japanese newspapers published reports on the publication of the book whose first copies have already went [as received] on sale at book stores in Tokyo and other cities.

"The publication of the book by the Soviet leader in Japan, which has been brought out in various countries already, is an event of great importance. This book, which is written in a clear and explicit language, looks into the essence of sweeping socio-economic transformations enacted in the USSR and in so doing does not sidestep the existing problems and difficulties involved in the restructuring, makes a tremendous impression", Mitsura Tomita, senior editor of the publication, told *Tass.*

"I am confident that acquaintance with the book by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee will help wide Japanese readership to get a better idea of the restructuring process and also the Soviet Union's efforts to relax international tensions, achieve nuclear disarmament and promote economic cooperation".

'Secret' U.S.-Japan Agreement Analyzed

LD012222 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Tokyo December 1 TASS—In the early fifties Tokyo and Washington reached a secret arrangement to create a joint military command under the Pentagon's leadership in case of an "emergency". This is shown by declassified documents of Japan's Foreign Ministry.

It follows from the documents that Washington insisted that the clause on setting up a joint command headed by an American general be openly included in one of the bilateral agreements then being drafted. The Japanese leadership was against that since the publication of such an arrangement, as the declassified documents say, would cause indignation of the opposition and deal a lethal blow at the positions of the conservative government. Instead of that, Tokyo then gave secret verbal consent to the creation of a joint command in an "emergency", the documents of the Foreign Ministry show.

The Japanese Government asserts that that secret agreement has now become invalid. But, as the newspaper *Asahi* stresses today, the secret arrangement reached in the early fifties undoubtedly operates to this day. The newspaper is of the opinion, that this is shown, specifically, by the Japanese-American negotiations conducted now on joint military operations in case of an "emergency".

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Australia's Hawke Continues Moscow Visit

Greeted by Officials at Airport

PM020940 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Robert James Lee Hawke arrived in Moscow 30 November for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

R. Hawke and his wife were met from the aircraft at Vnukovo Airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife, and E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

Also taking part in the meeting were V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs, B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

The state flags of Australia and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport, and an honor guard of Moscow garrison troops was drawn up. The band played the two countries' state anthems.

N.I. Ryzhkov and R. Hawke inspected the formation of Soviet servicemen.

The meeting ceremony ended with a march-past by the honor guard.

The two countries' state flags and greetings banners were flying in the streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade, with its motorcycle escort, passed.

The previous day, in Leningrad, the Australian head of government visited the Leningrad Gorispolkom. Ispolkom chairman V.YA. Khodyrev told the guest about the Leningraders' fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, the economic and social development of the city, and the restructuring in all areas of Soviet society's life.

The prime minister stressed that people in Australia have greeted with enthusiasm the process of renewal in the Soviet Union. Restructuring, he said, opens up new opportunities for development of cooperation between Western and Eastern countries and promotes normalization of the international climate. The Australian head of government mentioned the historic steps being taken by the USSR and the United States along the path of reducing nuclear arsenals, and expressed confidence that signing an agreement at the highest level will help avert the threat of the mankind's destruction.

Taking part in the talk were V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Ye.M. Samoteykin, USSR ambassador to Australia, and other officials, as well as C.R. Ashwin, Australian ambassador to the USSR.

At Piskarevskoye memorial cemetery, the prime minister honored the memory of Leningraders and servicemen who died during the Great Patriotic War, and laid a wreath at the monument to the Motherland.

The guest visited the Fortress of St Peter and St Paul, the monument museum of St Isaac's Cathedral, and the collection at the Hermitage.

Talks With Ryzhkov, Shevardnadze

PM011621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 87 Second Edition p 1,4

[TASS report under general heading "Soviet-Australian Talks"]

[Text] Talks between N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Prime Minister R. Hawke of Australia opened in the Kremlin 30 November.

Taking part in the talks are: on the Soviet side, V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister; Ye.M. Samoteykin, USSR ambassador to Australia, and other officials; and on the Australian side, W. Hayden, minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade; C.R. Ashwin, Australian ambassador to the USSR; S. Harris, permanent deputy minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade; and other officials accompanying Prime Minister R. Hawke.

Greeting the head of the Australian Government, N.I. Ryzhkov noted that R. Hawke's official visit to the Soviet Union is a major event in Soviet-Australian relations which testifies to the ongoing development of the political dialogue between the USSR and Australia and expansion of mutual understanding and cooperation between them.

At R. Hawke's request, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers spoke in detail about the revolutionary transformations underway in the Soviet Union, reflected in the mounting acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, radical reform of Soviet economic management, widespread democratization, expansion of glasnost, and renewal of all spheres of Soviet society's life. It was emphasized that there is an inseparable link between restructuring in domestic and foreign affairs.

R. Hawke welcomed the transformations being implemented in the Soviet Union and said that people in Australia are following development of restructuring, democratization, and renewal in the USSR with interest and wish the Soviet people much success in achieving the set aims.

During a discussion of topical international problems, the two sides stressed the need for adopting effective measures to reduce tension in the world, strengthen security, and eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

R. Hawke gave a high appraisal of the Soviet Union's consistent efforts aimed at reducing international tension and solving problems pertaining to nuclear disarmament. He wished success to the participants in the upcoming Soviet-American summit, during which a historic treaty on eliminating medium-range and shorter-range missiles is to be signed, and expressed interest in the prospects of achieving an accord between the USSR and the United States on a 50% reduction of strategic offensive arms.

Noting the tremendous importance of the upcoming meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan, N.I. Ryzhkov emphasized that the signing of a treaty on eliminating medium-range and shorter-range missiles is the first practical step toward nuclear disarmament. It will demonstrate to the whole world the realistic nature of solving topical international problems on the basis of the new political thinking.

A key task of the present time which brooks no delay is creation of an effective comprehensive system of international peace and security. In current conditions, security is indivisible. It can only be universal and equal for all. All states, irrespective of their location, size, and social system, bear their share of the responsibility for achieving these aims through joint efforts.

Both sides expressed the view that conflict situations must be settled by political means on the basis of renouncing the use of military force or the threat of the use of military force and of strict observance of the norms of international law, strengthened trust, mutual understanding, and mutually advantageous cooperation. The Soviet side emphasized especially the importance of firmly establishing in international affairs the political philosophy which rejects wars and is oriented toward peace and joint solution of the serious problems facing mankind.

The situation concerning conclusion of a total and general nuclear test ban treaty and an international convention on banning and destroying chemical weapons was discussed. The two sides agreed that it is necessary to conclude the talks on these questions as soon as possible and to sign relevant international agreements.

During the discussion of questions pertaining to Asia and the Pacific region, the head of the USSR Government stated that the Soviet Union favors detente and firm establishment of an atmosphere of trust and broad, mutually advantageous cooperation in that part of the world and its inclusion in the overall process of creating a universal system of international peace and security. The Soviet side noted that these ideas and principles found their embodiment in the Soviet Union's practical steps aimed at strengthening security and lowering military confrontation in the region and developing mutually advantageous cooperation on an equitable basis there.

The prime minister of Australia gave a positive assessment of the USSR's large-scale foreign policy initiatives set out in the Vladivostok speech of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in his replies to the questions put to him by the Indonesian newspaper *Merdeka*.

N.I. Ryzhkov confirmed the Soviet Union's readiness to participate actively in trade and economic cooperation between the countries of Asia and the Pacific region. The Australian side expressed interest in the Soviet Union's full participation in this cooperation.

During an exchange of views on regional problems, both sides expressed serious concern at the conflict and crisis situations which persist in various parts of the world. The sides expressed themselves in favor of eliminating hotbeds of tension and settling conflicts exclusively by peaceful political means, based on noninterference from outside in the internal affairs of sovereign states and strict observance of the sides' interests.

The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the prime minister of Australia noted the importance of a most speedy just settlement in the Near East. They expressed the conviction that the way to achieve a peaceful settlement would be to hold an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. The Soviet side drew attention to the dangerous deterioration of the situation in the Persian Gulf as a result of concentration there of foreign naval forces. Both sides expressed themselves in favor of the speediest ending of the bloody war between Iran and Iraq and expressed support for the mediating role of the UN secretary general in settling the conflict.

The talks, which are being held in a spirit of amicability and businesslike discussion of problems of interest to both sides, will be continued.

Hawke Kremlin Dinner Speech

LD301847 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS—"When we look at what has happened in the world over the last 70 years, we can see that change is not only possible, but is indeed the natural condition of mankind," Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit, said today.

He was speaking at a dinner given in his honour on behalf of the Soviet Government.

"Given the long history of ideological divergence, it is not helpful, perhaps dangerous, to believe that the East-West tension, distrust, and confrontation can disappear overnight," he said.

"But perhaps even more dangerous than such unrealistic expectations, is a cynicism set in concrete and steel, a cynicism that says that nothing ever really changes, that what has been and what is will always be. Such cynicism is ultimately a counsel of impotence and despair, a statement of disbelief in humanity's ability to make choices, and to strike out on new paths."

Hawke pointed out that General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's exposition of the theoretical basis of the Soviet approach to the world was extremely important, because his new way of thinking stressed interdependence of nations and their essential mutuality of interest in survival rather than international class conflict.

On an upcoming Soviet-U.S. agreement on the intermediate-range nuclear force, the Australian Prime Minister said that would be the first arms control agreement that would lead to an actual reduction in the number of nuclear weapons.

"Beyond its significance for Europe, the agreement has a positive impact on security in the Asia-Pacific region," he emphasised.

The prime minister noted that the world needed to see achievements of similar magnitude in the much more threatening area of strategic arsenals, in chemical weapons, in conventional arms, in nuclear testing.

"I do not think, and I believe none of us thinks, that an end to East-West competition is in sight. The focus of attention must therefore be to manage competition, above all to ensure it remains peaceful."

"During the last 40 years we have slowly and steadily built for ourselves a nuclear scaffold. If humanity should ever stand on that scaffold—whether through crisis, miscalculation or accident—and if it should turn to look its executioner in the face, it will see itself. We must never let this happen. We must seek to dismantle the nuclear scaffold," Hawke said.

The prime minister emphasised that "for our part Australia will continue to play a full and active role in encouraging arms control measures which enhance security and encourage progress towards the objective of nuclear disarmament."

Ryzhkov Kremlin Dinner Speech

PM011535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under heading "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Government a dinner was given today in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of R. Hawke, prime minister of Australia, and his wife.

The Australian officials accompanying the prime minister were present.

Present on the Soviet side were N.I. Ryzhkov and his wife; E.A. Shevardnadze; A.F. Dobrynin; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR State committees; and other officials.

N.I. Ryzhkov, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech.

Allow me on behalf of the Soviet leadership, he said, to welcome you, Mr Prime Minister, and all the Australian visitors who are present here. The Soviet Union regards the visit by the head of the Australian Government as an important event in the ongoing development of relations between our countries, and voices the hope that the talks in Moscow will have a fruitful effect both on bilateral relations and on prospects for developing international cooperation in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region.

The peoples of our countries have extracted much that is useful from the more than century and a half of links with one another—ever since the ships of Russian seafarers started to call at Australian ports at the start of the last century. In this period, the relations between our countries have had their ups and downs. There have been times of mistrust and alienation, the roots of which frequently did not lie in our countries. But there has also been the joint struggle against fascism, the mutual assistance and cooperation in the harsh years of World War II. Indeed, it was then, 45 years ago, that diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Australia were established. We value that glorious page in the history of our countries. It would probably be no exaggeration to say that it is projected ever more clearly onto our present-day relations.

Your visit, Mr Prime Minister, is taking place at a noteworthy time for our country, when restructuring is going on, and profound revolutionary transformations in the life of Soviet society are taking place. You began your visit by visiting Leningrad, a city which we call the cradle of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our revolution, whose 70th anniversary we celebrated recently, continues now in the restructuring of all spheres of Soviet society's life. Why have the ideas of restructuring so rocked the whole Soviet people and met their ardent support? First and foremost, it is because our people are profoundly attached to socialist ideals. They lay their hopes, their future, their faith in goodness, social justice, humanism, and progress in them. Restructuring is indeed the path to open up the huge social possibilities and advantages of socialism as a system which serves man and ennobles him.

There is an organic link between restructuring and the new political way of thought in international affairs. The principle line of our foreign policy was always targeted towards peace, toward peaceful coexistence of states with different social structures. We always started off from the belief that in order to construct a new society where all conditions should be created for free and comprehensive development of the personality, our people needed peace. This is all the more true now, when peaceful coexistence has become the essential condition for continuation of life on earth.

This understanding has been reflected in the new foreign policy ideas of our party, given by the 27th CPSU Congress. It proceeds from the idea that the threat of nuclear war gives birth to problems of the survival of all mankind. For that reason, the Soviet Union has come out with its well-known program for nuclear disarmament, the draft plan for creation of an all embracing system of international peace and security, the Delhi Declaration, on the principles of a nuclear weapon and violence free world, adopted jointly with India.

That is the principled basis on which we propose building cooperation with all states, including Australia, in the interests of all-around progress and life on earth itself.

Today it is becoming ever more clearly understood that the arms race, fueling mutual mistrust as it does, is the road to nowhere, to the self-destruction of human civilization. Reason cannot come to terms with such a prospect. The following words belong to the famous Australian poet Henry Lawson: "Friends! Into battle for life and the earth! For life and the earth to war! People derive no benefit from dust beneath the soil!" This heartfelt appeal echoes the common desire of the peoples to remove the nuclear menace from mankind.

All this is now a true demand of our time. No one can get away from this. It is making a way for itself in the policy of states, and Reykjavik was a real breakthrough on this path. The Soviet-U.S. agreement which has now been reached, for the first time ever, on elimination of a whole class of nuclear arms, opens up real possibilities for important moves forward in the key question, that of cutting strategic offensive weapons and inadmissibility of putting weapons into space. We hope for progress in this matter at the forthcoming meeting of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President R. Reagan. Also awaiting solutions are questions such as ending nuclear tests, banning and destroying chemical weapons, cutting conventional weapons to the level of reasonable sufficiency, creating nuclear-free zones in different areas of the world, and so on.

We have declared more than once that the Soviet Union by no means lays claim to a monopoly in determining ways and means to ensure a stable peace. Our side is open to constructive proposals by other members of the world community on these questions. We respect Australia's position regarding nonmilitarization of space, ending nuclear tests, and eliminating chemical weapons.

In our opinion, the fact that our countries belong to different social and economic and political systems is not an obstacle to strengthening our mutual action in solving the current time's fundamental problems, and first and foremost, in the matter of removing the threat of war and ensuring general security.

Even though the Soviet Union and Australia are separated by the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean, given our interconnected world, the Soviet and Australian people live considerably closer to one another than our forefathers did. One must hope that our descendants will feel just like close neighbors. Therefore, it seems quite natural for both our countries to cooperate in the sphere of strengthening Asian and Pacific security and establishing broad and stable cooperation in various fields in this region. A region as large and densely populated as the Asian and Pacific must become a region of peace and mutually advantageous contacts, particularly since very many problems have built up here of a specific nature, requiring rather different approaches to their settlement. In his Vladivostok speech in July of last year and also a year later, in the interview for the Indonesian *Merdeka* newspaper, M.S. Gorbachev put forward far-reaching proposals that have as their goal an improvement in the situation in this part of the world, establishment of a dialogue on settling regional conflicts, military detente, confidence-building measures, and a reduction in the naval fleets' activity. All these proposals, just as a number of other initiatives, are intended to ease military confrontation in the region, including by means of dissolving the military groupings and eliminating foreign military bases.

An indication of the Soviet Union's active interest in improving the situation in the Pacific Ocean basin is its signing—the first of the nuclear powers—of relevant protocols to the Rarotonga treaty on creating a nuclear-free zone in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean, which was concluded at the initiative of Australia and other countries of the South Pacific forum. It is relevant to recall here that the Soviet Union unilaterally took upon itself the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and never to turn them against countries which do not have them on their own territory. We intend to hold firmly to this principle.

Your current visit to the Soviet Union and our talks are an indication of the fact that relations between the Soviet Union and Australia are developing on an upwards trend. The Soviet-Australian political dialogue has stepped up noticeably which, in particular, the recent visit to Australia of E.A. Shevardnadze, USSR foreign minister, shows. We consider this natural and in accordance with the spirit of the time.

The trade and economic ties are becoming a significant and an increasingly weighty element in our relations. Effecting in the process of restructuring serious changes in our foreign economic mechanism, we take into account realities of the world market and are creating more favorable conditions within our country for cooperation with foreign firms. While over a number of decades, the Soviet Union because of a number of reasons did not pose for itself the task of actively joining the international division of labor, the situation is different now. Peaceful coexistence of states in conditions of their interdependence and a certain integrity of the present-day world, in spite of its deeply contradictory nature, presupposes active participation of each country in the international division of labor. But, naturally, such participation should rest on a just basis. It is incompatible with various kinds of discriminations, embargoes, or blockades, with inequitable relations in general.

The transformations we are conducting in the field of foreign economic ties have initiated a very profound and important process: Purely trade relations are now supplemented with new forms of cooperation which, in fact, we did not practice in the past. Above all, these are coproduction or direct ties, as well as joint enterprises.

Taking into account the Soviet Union's vast economic and scientific-technical potential, the process now underway will also increasingly stimulate expansion of the volume of the world market.

A certain role in this could be played by Soviet-Australian trade and economic cooperation, development of contacts of Soviet organizations with Australia's business circles.

With that in mind, we welcome the forthcoming signing of a number of Soviet-Australian intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in various fields, including the trade and economic field, peaceful exploration of space, and the health service area. This significantly expands the sphere of our interaction and mutual understanding and strengthens the basis for further progress. We, on our side, are ready to make every effort to expand cooperation between our countries wherever there is mutual interest in this. We are convinced that this will benefit the Soviet and Australian peoples and the cause of strengthening peace in the Asian and Pacific region and in the entire world.

In conclusion, allow me to wish you, Mr Prime Minister, Mrs Hawke, Foreign Minister and Mrs Hayden, and all the Australian guests health and success, and the Australian people—peace and prosperity.

Wreath Laid at Kremlin Wall

LD011003 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS—Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia today laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's tomb at the Kremlin Wall. He paid homage to the memory of the Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives in the bloody clash with fascism, in the name of mankind's liberation.

The prime minister of Australia is in Moscow on an official visit.

PRK's Hun Sen To Meet Sihanouk in France

BK290622 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 28 Nov 87

[Text] On 27 November, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, left Phnom Penh for Paris to meet with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on 2 December. This meeting was proposed last month by the Cambodian Government.

At a news conference in Phnom Penh, Cambodian Foreign Minister Comrade Kong Korm said the talks in Paris could be of great importance for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. This is also the goal of the national reconciliation policy proclaimed by the Cambodian Government. This policy has received wide public support.

Comrade Kong Korm also said the sixth Vietnamese troop pullout will contribute to solutions to regional problems and to ensuring peace in Southeast Asia.

Reconciliation Talks Begin 2 Dec

LD021209 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] Paris December 2 TASS—A meeting between the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk began today in the small French town of Fere-en-Tardenois, Ain Department.

This first meeting between the representative of the PRK and the former monarch concentrates on problems of national reconcilation in the light of the programme of national reconciliation set forth by the Government of People's Kampuchea with the aim of settling the Kampuchean question.

The meeting has attracted close interest of the mass media. It is particularly noted here that it was made possible by the good will of the countries of Indochina which are pursuing a consistent policy of easing tension in Southeast Asia and solving outstanding issues by way of peaceful talks with all interested sides.

SRV Premier Receives Soviet Naval Delegation

PM301351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Nov—The visit by a detachment of Soviet warships to the SRV in the year of the 70th anniversary of Great October will promote consolidation of friendship and all-around cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the two fraternal countries. This was stated by Pham Hung, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, when he received a delegation of Soviet seamen headed by Rear Admiral A.G. Kurik, the voyage commander.

On behalf of the party, government, and people of Vietnam, Pham Hung expressed sincere thanks for the great and all-around aid rendered to the country.

Near East & South Asia

Najibullah Holds News Conference 1 Dec

LD012351 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] DRA President Najibullah held a news conference today in Kabul for Afghan and foreign journalists.

[Correspondent M. Leshchinskiy, identified by screen caption] We have witnessed events that will be reserved a special place in Afghan history—adoption of the new constitution and a presidential election. The coverage of these events has been promptly relayed from Kabul via telex, telephone, radio, and television and satellite communications.

However, quite a lot of effort has been made by Western journalists to search for the negative, so-called "hot" facts. They have tried to exaggerate the significance of the excesses that indeed took place: the extremists provocative shelling with missiles of the area where the Loya Jirgah was meeting, or the shooting in the vicinity of the diplomatic quarter provoked by hooligans. The appropriate explanation of those individual incidents was given both during the Loya Jirgah and at today's press conference.

Incidentally, some of the questions asked there proved to be somewhat belated, as they were covered in detail in Najibullah's acceptance speech the other day. That, above all, applies to the new proposals on political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, the more compressed terms of the return of Soviet servicemen to their homeland, and specific actions on the path leading to national reconciliation.

Nevertheless, the president's conversation with the journalists happened to be interesting and multifaced. The points stressed were about the future: what will happen in the country after the withdrawal of Soviet troops, what guarantees of noninterference Afghanistan would like to receive, what are the conditions for the opposition's participation in the coalition government.

The president's answers to these questions reiterated one condition: peace. We have been doing and will do everything in our power to achieve that end, he stated. On this path, we are in dire need of the help and support of all good people who know the price of peace. We need the help and support of governments and of political and social organizations, the president of the Republic of Afghanistan said, addressing the journalists.

Stresses National Reconciliation

LD020858 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] Kabul December 1 TASS—Speaking at a press conference today, Afghanistan's president Najibullah stressed that the Loya Jirgah held in Kabul, with all the importance of its decisions, should not be viewed apart from the context of the country's political life over the period that was started on January 15, 1987 with the announcement of the unilateral ceasefire. It is only due to a consistent implementation of the policy of national reconciliation, transition from words to concrete actions, dedicated intensive work of the peaceful patriotic forces of Afghanistan that the adoption of a new, profoundly democratic constitution and the election of the country's president have become possible.

National reconciliation gave a strong impetus to the reappraisal of a number of political ideas, filled the principles of revolutionary democracy with new contents. Serious steps have been taken to involve the reconciliation activity clergymen, private entrepreneurs, artisans, Nomads, representatives of the national minorities. The Afghan people who have become convinced that an early end to the fratricidal war is possible wholeheartedly accepted the new policy. This fact should be taken into consideration by everyone, whether they wish it or not, the president said.

The implementation of the adopted constitution is not an easy work. It requires the utmost effort. The conclusion of the elections to local government bodies, which have been held in 6,000 villages by now, and the election of the national council will become the milestones on this road.

"As president, I take a realistic view of the inertia of thinking of many Western politicians who to this day, after nearly ten years, refuse to recognise the fact that the national democratic transformations in Afghanistan are irreversible," Najibullah went on. A sort of the cold war syndrome is a factor that considerably complicates peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It prevents the ruling circles of the imperialist states of Europe and America from taking a look at the problem outside the context of the global confrontation of the super powers. The "Afghan question" is strictly an Afghan, internal issues and spreading it to a regional conflict is frought with far-reaching consequences of an international confrontation.

The only right road for the solution of the Afghan question is not foreign political pressure which assumes ugly forms of the supplies of the latest weapon systems for the destruction of peaceful population. This road is national reconciliation, dialogue and cooperation of various parties and movements of the country that form a multicolour picture now.

Then the president answered questions from newsmen. Touching upon the process of reconciliation he said, specifically, that whereas 37,000 people returned from abroad in the past seven years, 100 thousand people returned to Afghanistan within ten months of the reconciliation process. 30 thousand former members of bands laid down arms and took the side of people's power. These figures would have been even more impressive, if the Pakistani and Iranian authorities were not putting obstacles to the return of afghans to their motherland.

Najibullah sharply condemned bandit actions whose targets airliners and transport planes first of all become. This results in civilian casualties. Women, children, old people are killed. I cannot describe this otherwise than as crime, Najibullah said.

Journalists showed much interest in the plans for the creation of a coalition government. Answering numerous questions, the Afghan leader said: "We are prepared to discuss any proposals, even the boldest and most resolute ones, that will be addressed to us by the opposition. And we intend to manifest the maximum of flexibility, the readiness to most serious and various compromise for the sake of national reconciliation. The multiparty system, Najibullah stressed, will lessen the danger of an armed clash of groups with different interests and will thus enhance the stability of society against the effect of internal and external destabilising factors. Dwelling on relations between the state and religion, the president said: "We have respect for Islam and its human values. But we declared and continue declaring against the use of Islam by so-called fundamentallists to take society of the 20th century back to medieval orders and to the struggle against social progress".

Then Najibullah gave answers to a number of questions about the stay in Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops. Emphasizing an important contribution of Soviet soldiers—internationalists to Afghanistan's defence against an armed aggression, he said that units of Soviet troops mainly fulfilled the functions of guarding economic facilities, roads, airfields, some cities. The Afghan people highly appreciate the peace-making activity of Soviet soldiers who take an immediate part in the delivery and distribution of gratis assistance among the most needy part of the population, help build and repair roads, schools, hospitals, give medical aid to people.

The president pointed again to the arrangement between the Afghan and the Soviet leadership on the withdrawal of Soviet troops within 12 months. Such a proposal will be submitted at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva. It is, certainly, expected that interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs will be stopped and its non-resumption will be guaranteed.

Answering the question about the possibility of replacing Soviet troops following their withdrawal with troops of the United Nations and Islamic countries, Najibullah said: "We asked the Soviet Union in the past to send its troops to Afghanistan to help us hold out against outside interference. The question about the withdrawal of Soviet troops is posed now. Then why replace them with some other forces? We have grown stronger in the struggle to be able to defend our land if international arrangements on guarantees of non-interference are achieved. We have worked out and are implementing for this purpose the optimum policy—national reconciliation. There is no other way".

We hopefully expect the coming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, he added. The Soviet Union's stand on problems around Afghanistan was set out by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in an interview to a correspondent of NBC. Thus everything hinges now on the United States good will and responsible approach to this problem.

Gandhi Sends Message to Tashkent Conference

LD271431 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Tashkent November 27 TASS—Prime minister of India Rajiv Gandhi as sent a message to the participants in the international conference "For a Nuclear Weapon-Free and Non-Violent World" which opened today in the capital of Uzbekistan (the Soviet Central Asian republic). It was read out at the conference's sitting.

The message says that the Delhi Declaration "was born from our understanding that peace not war, non-violence not force, coexistence not mutual annihilation hold the key to the continued advancement of humandkind, indeed its very survival."

"The Delhi Declaration is a passionate cry for peace, reasoned and lofty exhortation to the conscience of man, and a determined act of political will. It articulates the hope for a fulfilling life not only of the peoples of India and the Soviet Union but of billions others, who innately realize that peace and eradication of resort to war are the imperative needs of the hour.

"The agreement on intermediate-range and short-range nuclear forces due to be signed between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan next month will be a development of great moment. It will be a vivid demonstration of relevance and timeliness of the Delhi Declaration as an expression of the need for new thinking in international relations. I hope that this agreement will be the harbinger of universal and complete nuclear disarmament.

"I wish the conference organized by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee success in their endeavour to spread the message of peace and non-violence contained in the Delhi Declaration."

Meeting Marks Anniversary of PDRY Independence

LD010036 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS—Relations between the Soviet Union and South Yemen, which rest on the firm foundation of a treaty on friendship and cooperation, are successfully developing in the interests of the two nations. The cause of peace and international security. This was stressed by participants in a meeting held in Moscow today. The meeting was devoted to the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Speakers noted that over the past years the PDRY had gone through profound political, social and economic transformations which opened up broad vistas for building a new life. Efforts, undertaken under the leadership of the Yemen Socialist Party, are aimed at preserving and strengthening the gains of the revolution, strengthening stability and security in the region.

PDRY's ambassador to the USSR Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for all-round assistance to the South Yemeni people in strengthening revolutionary gains and solving socio-economic tasks.

Heads of diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries, accredited in the USSR, attended the meeting.

PDRY Envoy Thanks Soviet Public

LD011026 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Video talk by Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah, PDRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, on 30 November on occasion of PDRY independence day; Al-Ilah in vernacular with overlaid Russian translation—recorded; from the "Vremya" program]

[Excerpts] Today the people of Democratic Yemen are marking their national holiday, the day of the proclamation of independence. Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah, PDRY ambassador extradordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR is taking part in our program:

['Abd al-Ilah] Dear comrades and friends, in 20 years of independence our country has achieved huge success in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres in the interests of the working masses. Our country's economy is developing in all areas. It is impossible to separate our achievements from the multifaceted Soviet-Yemeni cooperation. The country of the great Lenin is making its contribution to the development of our national economy and strengthening our defense capabilities. Relations between our countries and peoples, which today have become one of the important features in the political life of our country, are characterized by mutual respect, are built on a unity of positions with regard to problems in the present-day world, primarily the problem of universal peace, and are based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

Our celebrations on the 20th anniversary of our independence coincide with an important event which was marked recently by the whole of progressive mankind, the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary, which opened a new epoch in world history. The all-round analyis made by Comrade Gorbachev demonstrates how the ideas of socialism are capable of renewal. Our party and our country had the honor of being represented at these magnificent festivities by a delegation headed by comrade 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Dear comrades and friends, we should like to express our enormous satisfaction with the development of relations between our two countries and parties and to wish the friendly Soviet people even more success on the path of the movement of renewal and restructuring under the guidance of the fraternal CPSU. Long live the friendship between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union. Long live peace throughout the world. Thank you for listening.

PDRY Anniversary Event

LD301153 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Aden November 30 TASS—A celebration meeting has been held here to mark the 20th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

A report was delivered by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party 'Ali Salim al-Bid. He said that the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen had opted for socialist orientation and was fully determined to continue firmly following this orad.

The leader of the Yemen Socialist Party called for strengthening and broadening the ties of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and Socialist countries led by the Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by Yemen Socialist Party leaders, the government of the Republic, representatives of South Yemeni public, foreign delegations which had come to aden to attend the celebrations. Among the delegations is a Soviet delegation led by Pavel Gilashvili, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Soviet Fishing Industry Holds Talks in PDRY

LD301126 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Aden November 30 TASS—The friendly relations between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Soviet Union have been highly appreciated by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. This friendship is invariably backed up by broad assistance being rendered by the USSR to democratic Yemen's developing economy, he underlined.

The South Yemeni leader made a speech at a meeting with a Soviet delegation led by Minister of Fisheries of the USSR Nikolay Kotlyar, now on a visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. A thorough exchange of opinions was held on questions of Soviet-Yemeni cooperation in fishing and fisheries.

Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas said that the volume of cooperation in this area was significant, but there are still considerable prospects for its expansion.

Moscow Celebrates Lebanon's National Day

LD250106 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS—A public meeting devoted to Lebanon's national holiday—Independence Day— as held in Moscow today.

The speakers at the meeting expressed the Soviet people's invariable solidarity with the Lebanese people and their struggle for strengthening Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity.

The meeting was attended by the Lebanese ambassador to the Soviet Union Mahmud Hamud.

Supreme Soviet Cables Lebanon's Al-Jumayyil

NC212121 Beirut Domestic Service xin Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] The Soviet Union has emphasized its support for Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity in a cable to President Amin al-Jumayyil from the Supreme Soviet Presidium. It reads:

Your Excellency, President Amin al-Jumayyil. We would like to congratulate the friendly Lebanese people on the occasion of their national day and Independence Day. The Soviet Union, while hoping that stability and national reconciliation can be restored in Lebanon, firmly endorses Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and supports its struggle to end the Israeli occupation and bring about a just peace in the Middle East.

CPSU Sends Solidarity Greeting to 'Arafat

PM011419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian x29 Nov 87 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Council of Ministers undated message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat]

[Text] To Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee

On the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people we send to the PLO and, through it, to the entire Arab Palestinian people cordial congratulations and wishes for successes in the just struggle for the realization of their legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and to create their own state.

It is with a sense of solidarity and sincere sympathy that people in the Soviet Union follow the Palestinians' selfless struggle under the leadership of the PLO—the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative—against the Israeli occupation of their lands and the trampling of their rights and dignity and for a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-israeli conflict and its key—Palestinian—problem in accordance with the UN Charter and decisions. The path to such a settlement lies via the convening of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO, and the UN Security Council permanent member states.

The contribution which the PLO is making to the international efforts to prepare for this forum in accordance with the decisions of the 18th Palestine National Council Session is well known and valued in the world. Success on this path can be ensured through joint actions by all who are really interested in just and lasting peace in the Near East, with close cooperation and coordination among Arab states and peoples and stronger unity and cohesion in the ranks of the Palestinian movement itself.

The Soviet Union will continue to give the friendly Palestinian people all possible support in their just struggle.

The USSR Council of Ministers.

'Arafat on PLO's Struggle, Restructuring

PM011029 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Nov 87 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Y. 'Arafat by A. Alekseyev: "Conversation With Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee: 'We Want a Just Peace'"; first paragraph is SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA introduction; date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] Tomorrow is the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. Ahead of that day we asked Y. 'Arafat to answer *Sovetskaya Rossiya*'s questions.

[Alekseyev] News agencies have recently been carrying more and more reports on the intensification of Palestinians' struggle on the occupied territories and on the increase in the PLO's activity in the international arena. What has provoked this new upsurge in the wave of opposition to Israeli and U.S. aggressors?

['Arafat] Today we can state very clearly that Palestinians' struggle to liberate their native land, return to the homeland, secure self-determination, and create an independent state under PLO leadership has entered an important new phase. Our unity is now probably stronger than ever before, and this is the main reason for the increase in PLO activity. Its principles were worked out at the last Palestine National Council session, held in Algiers. Practically all our revolution's leading combat detachments took part in its work.

I would like to stress that the aims of our struggle fully coincide with the aspirations of the world's peoples: In Palestine, as throughout the world, peace and equality must triumph so that people can live in conditions of justice and brotherhood.

The Soviet people, acting in the role of pioneer on roads untrodden by mankind, are making a tremendous contribution to the implementation of these tasks. Soviet people's labor, struggle, and sacrifices serve the cause of peace. The Palestinian people's struggle and sacrifices both in and outside the occupied territories also serve these aims.

[Alekseyev] Together with other statesmen and public figures you took part in the celebrations of the 70th anniversary of October and were able to familiarize yourself with the course of restructuring in our country. What could you say about this process?

['Arafat] In the course of the last 70 years, every people struggling for their freedom and independence have always met with support from the child of October—the Soviet state. This support is especially perceptible now that the Soviet Union has entered a qualitatively new period. We Palestinians assess highly the policy of restructuring and glasnost started in the USSR. Restructuring is truly a model of the new revolutionary thinking which Lenin initiated. It is shown in the very great successes achieved by your people, both within the country and in the international arena. We express support for the Soviet state's foreign policy initiatives, above all for its program to rid the world of the nuclear threat by the year 2000. We welcome the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles in Central Europe as a step in this direction.

[Alekseyev] Regional conflicts are probably one of the most sensitive manifestations of this policy. What is the attitude of Palestinians to this problem?

['Arafat] Yes, peace cannot be fully achieved on our planet unless seats of tension and especially regional conflicts are eliminated. In an attempt to retain their positions in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, imperialist forces are kindling contradictions there in every possible way. Take the Persian Gulf region, where a fiery storm has been raging for 7 years now among the oil rigs. In recent months the tension has particularly intensified because of the unprecedented concentration of foreign states' naval forces. The PLO demands the immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598. We advocate the speediest cessation of the Iran-Iraq war because it is directed not only against the peoples of these two countries but also against all Arab and Muslim peoples.

[Alekseyev] The main obstacle on the path of establishing a just peace in the Near East is the policy of Tel Aviv's rulers, who enjoy Washington's full support. Can you see any new elements in the relations between these "strategic allies"?

['Arafat] A bridgehead for international imperialism headed by the United States has existed for almost 40 years now in the Near East. This is Israel, which is closely linked with the U.S. Administration by the bonds of a military and strategic alliance, and even participates in the "Star Wars" program.

Recently Tel Aviv's nuclear ambitions and its threats to use weapons of mass destruction against Arab countries have evoked particular concern among the world public. Moreover, the United States has helped Israel to organize the production of "Jericho" long-range missiles with nuclear warheads. These missiles can strike targets not only in neighboring Arab countries but also on the territory of the USSR and the African Continent.

Israel is also continuing its policy of annexation on the occupied Palestinian lands. Over the years of colonialism the Zionists have expelled 60% of our people's sons and daughters from the land of their fathers and forefathers. They are trying, by all possible barbaric methods, to eradicate the Palestinians' national heritage, they are Judaizing their holy places, and are creating more and more new militarized settlements. The barbarity is also continuing in Lebanon.

[Alekseyev] How do you rate the role of international solidarity in the process of establishing peace in the region?

['Arafat] On the eve of the Day of International Solidarity with our people we once again direct our gaze toward our friends throughout the whole world, above all the Soviet Union. We have always felt its help and support.

The results of our recent meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, confirmed once again the strength of Palestinian-Soviet solidarity. We are united with Soviet friends in thinking that a stable peace in the Near Eastern region can only result from a just all-embracing settlement. The highway to it is the convening of a competent [polnopravnyy] international conference under UN auspices with the equal participation of all directly interested parties, including the PLO—our people's sole legitimate representative—and also the five permanent members of the Security Council.

DFLP's Hawatimah Discusses Palestinian Rights

PM301734 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian x29 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Interview with Naif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by correspondent V. Peresada: "For Palestinians' Rights"; date, place not given; first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is celebrated every year on 29 November. The Soviet Union gives immutable support to their struggle for their national rights. How do Palestinians themselves assess this support? How important is it to them? Naif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], answers these questions from *Pravda* correspondent V. Peresada.

Exactly 40 years have elapsed since the UN General Assembly adopted the resolution 29 November 1947 on the partition of Palestine into two states—Jewish and Arab. Our people had always waged the struggle against the usurpation of their lands by the Zionist movement propped up by imperialism, but the onslaught of that alliance proved too strong. As a result, a situation took shape in Palestine which caused that decision to be made. But I wish to emphasize something. Despite the fact that the United Nations was dominated at the time by the forces of world colonialism, the resolution took account of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination. The Soviet Union played a very important role in that. At first the USSR had advocated the formation of a unified democratic Palestine, and it was only when it became clear that the situation would not permit this that the USSR advocated partition with the obligatory creation of an independent Arab state on the corresponding part of its territory.

Owing to the intrigues of Zionism and imperialism, that resolution remained unfulfilled. In 1948 Zionist aggressors occupied a large part of Palestine, and in 1967 the Israeli Army seized the remaining lands. The Palestinians, who found themselves either beneath the heel of Israeli occupiers or in the position of exiles in neighboring countries, have not reconciled themselves to the usurpation of their motherland. Under the leadership of the PLO, to which the DFLP also belongs, an indefatigable struggle is being waged to end the occupation, to have our people realize their legitimate right to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

In this struggle the Palestinian people have always felt the support of their reliable friend—the Soviet Union. We value highly that the just resolution of the Palestinian question is one of the most important areas of the USSR's Near East policy. Your country has made a great contribution to turning the Palestinian problem from a national into an international problem and to ensuring broad recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine (it has now been recognized by 122 states, and it has missions in 97 of them). The USSR supports the Palestinians' national rights at all international forums, and is in the vanguard of the movement for solidarity with us among the world's broad democratic forces. We are profoundly grateful for this.

It is well known that, in seeking a comprehensive settlement of the Arab-israeli conflict, the USSR regards the Palestinian problem as the key aspect of such a settlement. Its approach is the direct opposite of the stand taken by the United States and Israel, and is an obstacle to their policy of separate deals designed to deprive the Palestinian people of their motherland forever.

It is very important that the Soviet Union consistently implements the idea of convening an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO. This once again confirms your country's solidarity with the Palestinians. Thanks to the persistent efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries, this idea has received the support of the overwhelming majority of the world community. The convening of a conference is advocated today by Arab states, as shown particularly vividly by the recent Amman meeting, and by the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization, and the European Common Market.

There are many difficulties on the way to unblocking the situation in the Near East. The United States and Israel distort the purpose of the conference and want to see it just as an "umbrella" to cover separate deals. They do not want the PLO to participate in the forum. Unfortunately, the Arab world still has illusions about the possibility of a settlement in the region following the U.S. pattern. PLO unity has strengthened after a period of acute disagreements, but the task of further consolidating it remains an urgent one. The reestablishment of cooperation and interaction between the PLO and Syria is a pressing need.

We know that the Soviet Union shares this assessment of the situation. The USSR, like the PLO, considers the establishment of close coordination among the progressive, patriotic forces of the Arab world and the strengthening of the rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism to be, above all, the guarantee of success on the way to a just Near East settlement. This is why the solidarity and support of their Soviet friend will continue to have exceptionally great significance for the Palestinian people.

PFLP's Habash Visits Moscow 20-30 Nov

LD302210 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 30 TASS—A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] headed by its General Secretary George Habash was staying in Moscow from November 20 To November 30 at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

During meetings and conversations with the delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine representatives of the Soviet public confirmed invariable solidarity of Soviet people with the courageous struggle of the Palestinians under the guidance of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their national rights, the right to self-determination and creation of their independent national state.

The Palestinian figures spoke about the stages of the establishment and development of PFLP whose 20th anniversary falls due in December, about the present-day activity of the Front jointly with other Palestinian organizations to strengthen cohesion of the PLO.

George Habash and members of the delegation highly assessed the peaceful policy of the CPSU and the Soviet State aimed at averting nuclear menace. They emphasised great importance of the forthcoming signing at the Soviet-American summit of the agreement on the elimination of nuclear weapons in the world.

The representative of the PFLP spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts to settle explosive conflicts by peaceful means and declared in favour of holding an international peace conference on the Middle East with equal participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, the conference that would open the road to a durable and fair peace in the Middle East.

The delegation of PFLP was received at the international department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The member of the delegation placed a wreath at the Lenin mausoleum. A wreath was also placed at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at the Kremlin Wall.

Meets With Karen Brutents

JN272012 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] The PFLP [People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine] delegation led by Secretary General Dr George Habash is continuing its visit to Moscow. The delegation has met with a CPSU delegation led by Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU. Discussions dealt with the latest Palestinian developments and Arab issues in general.

Sources of the meeting said Habash stressed the importance of struggle through entrenching the Palestinian national unity within the PLO framework, emphasizing the need for the PLO leadership to adhere to organizational and political resolutions adopted by the latest PNC session in Algiers. Habash stressed the importance of rectifying Syrian-PLO relations in order to improve the Arab situation on both the official and popular levels. He also emphasized the need to pursue efforts to hold an international conference for peace in the Middle East with full powers and with the participation of the PLO on an equal footing with other parties. For his part, the Soviet official stressed the importance of Palestinian national unity and the need to realize effective Arab solidarity. He noted that rectifying relations between Syria and the PLO is an extremely important element to realize Arab aims.

Marks Palestinian Solidarity

PM301631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] The Arab people of Palestine have for many years been waging a heroic struggle for the realization of their inalienable rights, including the right to set up their own independent state. On 26 November a voice in support of their aspirations and hopes again rang out in Moscow. A meeting of representatives of the public devoted to the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People was held here.

Speakers emphasized that a political settlement in the Near East is impossible without a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

'Abbas Zaki, head of a delegation of the Palestinian-Soviet Friendship Society, and George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, appraised highly the USSR's firm and consistent stance in respect of the Palestinian people's just struggle.

Addresses News Conference

PM271421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting With Journalists"]

[Text] The Soviet Union is a country friendly to us, a country rightly considered a bastion of the forces of revolution, progress, and democracy in the world, G. Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), noted, highly appraising Soviet support for the Palestinian people's just cause. He is heading a PFLP delegation visiting our country. On 26 November the members of the delegation met with journalists in the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Peoples.

He described the Soviet proposals to convene an international peace conference on the Near East as an important initiative. Our organization, he said, supports the idea of holding such a conference.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Further on Visit to USSR by Zambia's Kaunda

Gromyko, Kaunda Dinner Speeches

PM301545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium a dinner was given in the Great Kremlin Palace in honor of Zambian President Kenneth D. Kaunda.

The Zambian officials accompanying the president were present.

A. A. Gromyko, V. P. Nikonov, A. I. Lukyanov, and G. P. Razumovskiy, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials were present on the Soviet side

A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a speech.

Speech by A. A. Gromyko [subhead]

I cordially welcome you, Comrade President, as head of a friendly state, and the people accompanying you, he said.

You have come to the Soviet Union at a remarkable time when the revolutionary restructuring is gathering momentum here, a time which will be a shining chapter in the annals of our state.

The 70th anniversary of Great October was accurately described by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M. S. Gorbachev in his report at the celebration session in the Kremlin as a moment of pride, a moment of memory, a moment for thought, and, at the same time, a look into the future. Yes, it is true, we really do want to take a fresh look at much in our country and abroad.

In the past stage of restructuring we analyzed the ground covered and took very important strategic decisions for the future. At the new stage we have to implement these decisions by further democratizing society and carrying out a radical economic reform. These are the chief interrelated tasks.

Restructuring means transforming society and the social sphere, and enriching people's spiritual world. In short, it is geared to improving all aspects of our society's life. It is closely linked to international affairs too.

In the foreign policy sphere the philosophy of new thinking is crucial to us. What should be particularly emphasized here? Despite the contradictory and multifaceted nature of the modern world, it is interrelated and interdependent. This is due primarily to the fact that the problem of mankind's survival has taken center stage.

What question of international life is the paramount one at the moment? Everyone knows the answer to this today—the preservation of life and prevention of a nuclear catastrophe. For decades now people have been deeply worried about their future in the knowledge that monstrous arsenals of nuclear weapons have been assembled in the world; indeed, they are continuing to grow.

Throughout its history the Soviet state, following Lenin's behests, has endeavored to preserve world peace. The period of the glorious jubilee emphasized with the utmost power the desire of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to cooperate with any country to carry out this task.

Of course, the total elimination of nuclear weapons remains the chief aim. In seeking this, the Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that it is prepared to go its part of the way.

In the early part of December, in literally a few days' time, a document is to be signed at the Soviet-American summit on eliminating two classes of nuclear armaments. The step the Soviet Union and the United States are taking is a considered step stemming from an understanding of the need to halt the stockpiling of nuclear weapons—stockpiling that ceased to have any sense a long time ago.

It is gratifying to see that on questions of struggling for peace and for disarmament there is complete mutual understanding between the Soviet Union and Zambia, and between the CPSU and the United National Independence Party [UNIP]. We value Zambia's solidarity with the Soviet Union on questions of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and halting the arms race. We value the developing cooperation with Zambia in other spheres, including the economic and cultural sphere.

Particular note must be made of Zambia's own ancient and highly developed culture. As is known, there are wall paintings dating back to the 4th millennium BC. The University of Zambia, of which you, honorary Doctor of Sciences Kenneth Kaunda are chancelor, is one of the biggest in Africa.

In terms of its policy and, indeed, its overall development Zambia is forward-looking. Even your country's currency unit, introduced after independence, means "dawn of freedom." During the years of independence Zambia has become an authoritative state in free Africa, and Soviet people take a sympathetic view of the friendly Zambian people's successes.

Of course, we know about your country's difficulties. But one finds at the root of them a number of causes which are in many respects common to the developing world as a whole. The root of the evil that determines the position of many developing countries lies in the existing structure of international economic relations. It was imposed by imperialist monopolies, and the policy of the Western industrial countries is paving the way to it even today. It is no secret that they are trying to perpetuate this system.

I remember a decision adopted at the Soviet Union's suggestion at a UN General Assembly session in 1960 on ridding the world of the disgraceful colonial system. It seemed that the newly erected UN building on the bank of the East River would collapse as a result of the storm of delight that overwhelmed the session participants. Africa was exultant, the other continents penetrated by colonialism were exultant. It was clear to the peoples that the great victory in the war against the fascist aggressors had in many respects hastened the collapse of the odious colonialist system. History had begun a new chapter for the peoples who had groaned for centuries under the colonial yoke.

Now the imperialists intend to build their prosperity on the economic backwardness, hunger, disease and high mortality of the population of these countries and intend to perpetuate the debt slavery which is the condition of many dozens of states.

One should add to all this that many millions of people are without rights, eking out a pitiful existence under the yoke of apartheid and unbridled racism.

Nor can we forget the numerous regional conflicts. They are convulsing the planet and often lead events to the brink of major military clashes.

How can one not worry about the explosive developmnent of the situation in the Persian Gulf region? Doesn't the tension in the Near East worry people? Have the forces of reaction and imperialism in Central America calmed down? Is one right to remain silent when the victims of racist crimes in South Africa are increasing all the time? Everyone knows that certain imperialist circles have an indulgent attitude toward the racist crimes in South Africa.

The Soviet Union is firmly convinced that the resolution of any crisis situation can and must be implemented through collective efforts in accordance with the principles of a just political settlement. Despite the different political systems, it is necessary to make every effort to remove the contradictions and eliminate conflicts by political means.

The settlement should be based on the peoples' right to independence and a renunciation of state terrorism. The Soviet Union, like its allies and friends, has always been totally against any state's imposing its will on another state. It remains committed to the Leninist principle of no outside interference in states' internal affairs.

It is from this standpoint that the Soviet Union approaches the question of resolving the conflict situation in southern Africa. It is necessary to ensure an immediate cessation of direct and indirect South African aggression against the African Frontline States. Namibia should be granted independence immediately, on the basis of the UN decisions. It will only be possible to speak of the complete normalization of the situation in the southern African region once the disgraceful apartheid system has been eliminated in South Africa itself.

Success in carrying out this task depends not least on how concerted the African Frontline States' actions are. It is not difficult to imagine the great responsibility your country bears, Comrade President, particularly as you are chairman of the OAU and chairman of the group of Frontline States. We wish you success in this difficult but noble field.

I would like once again to confirm the Soviet Union's solidarity with the African states' efforts to protect their legitimate rights, their dignity, and their national independence. Our country and our people want the peoples and countries of the continent to have the opportunity to decide their internal affairs freely and on a sovereign basis in conditions of peace.

I wish you, Comrade President, and all our Zambian visitors success and good health on behalf of the Soviet leadership and on behalf of all the Soviet representatives present.

May the Soviet Union's friendship and cooperation with the African states grow stronger!

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Zambia develop!

Then K.D. Kaunda made a speech.

Speech by K.D. Kaunda [subhead]

First of all, thank you sincerely for the fine words about me and my country. I and my delegation are impressed by the very warm reception and the cordial hospitality extended to us by your party, government, and by the people of this great country since we arrived.

It is a special honor for me to be invited to the Soviet Union at a time when majestic events are unfolding which are having an enormous effect on the course of world history. I have arrived in Moscow just after the end of the Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary celebrations. As we all know, this event was a beacon on the path mankind followed in the course of the age-old struggle for the establishment of a society free from exploitation.

During the period since 1917 imperialism has been yielding ground. Some decades ago it was boastfully claimed that the sun would never set on the British empire, but now the empire is no more, and many others have gone the same way. Indeed, the French, Portuguese, Spanish, and German empires have all been eliminated.

Today we in Zambia, as well as the peoples of other progressive countries all over the world, know that the words "glasnost" and "perestroyka" are none other than a confirmation and affirmation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism. We salute the general secretary and the CPSU Central Committee for their revolutionary creativity and initiative. We also want to derive something for ourselves from your experience, since we, in pursuit of our own modest goals, are seeking to build in Zambia socialism which will pave the way to humanism.

Talking about humanism, we hope we have succeeded in building a society based on the mighty power of love, truth, social justice, and equal opportunities. We follow these principles in all our thoughts, words, and deeds, and in the meantime we are struggling against what we call in the theory of humanism two lines of evil. They are international exploiter capital with its component parts—imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, fascism, racism, and apartheid—and poverty, with its component parts—hunger, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption, and, above all, man's exploitation of man.

We in Zambia sincerely love and respect the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. Yes, we admire and highly value his wisdom and the splendid leadership qualities he has so clearly demonstrated during the relatively short time he has been in the job. These leadership qualities instill confidence not only in Soviet people, but in the whole of mankind. We see the Soviet Union as a country capable of heading the struggle for world peace. I am confident that all the peace-loving and progressive people of the world will give Comrade Gorbachev and your country the requisite support you deserve.

In Zambia we call Comrade Gorbachev the harbinger of peace. We appeal to Western leaders: "Please give him a chance; do not look at him through the old-fashioned, dim spectacles of East-West confrontation." We say this because Zambia is in full agreement with the Soviet Union's general assessment of questions connected with international security.

There is scarcely any need to dwell on the real calamities the threat of nuclear war spells for mankind. Mankind survived World War I and World War II because it did not yet have mass destruction weapons. Today it is very unlikely that any part of the world would escape the consequences of nuclear bomb blasts if a situation arose where nuclear weapoons were employed. For that reason peace-loving countries must support any efforts to cut and ultimately destroy these weapons.

That is why Zambia supports the efforts currently being made by the Soviet Union and the United States aimed at signing an agreement on the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons. We hope that this agreement will serve as the basis for the elimination of the entire nuclear arsenal. Both Comrade Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan deserve our thanks for the steps they have and contine to take. We know that the talks on reaching this goal will be difficult. That is why we must not lose hope. The future of mankind depends on the success or failure of these efforts. We know that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States would want to be responsible for the destruction of mankind.

I could cite many examples of sincere appeals by the comrade general secretary for an end to the nuclear madness. In his speech at the international forum "For a Nuclear-free World, for the Survival of Mankind," which was held here in Moscow in February, Comrade Gorbachev declared: "Mankind must enter the post-nuclear era stronger, having overcome the nuclear disease... At the moment international relations are soured by the cult of force, the militarization of consciousness, so the task is to humanize international relations."

Zambia does not go along with the theory that the existence of nuclear weapons has guaranteed peace over the last 40 years. Because there has not been a world war in that period is no guarantee that there will not be one in the next 10 years. If for some reason a war were to break out while nuclear weapons exist, who can guarantee that they would not be used? And if they were used, what would become of the planet and its inhabitants?

Can we view with optimism the present situation in the world where nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction are costing mankind many billions of dollars or rubles? This money ought to be used to improve the living standard of the many hundreds of millions of poor, hungry, and sick people and people who are senselessly dying. Anyway, can we take delight in a world where many regional conflicts are raging, taking the lives of hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children?

Nuclear war is not bound to be started by the nuclear powers. It could arise out of a limited local conflict. Therefore Zambia is very concerned about the situation in the Persian Gulf. Passions have been building up for 7 years now in the Gulf. All efforts to put an end to the war have failed because Iran has refused the mediation services of various international organizations and individual countries. The United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, the Islamic Conference Organization, the Arab League, the OAU, and many other organizations have said at various times that the war is senseless, expensive, destructive, and even absurd and that it must be stopped. Iran said: "No, the war must go on until Iraq fulfills a number of conditions."

I appeal again to countries that have any sort of influence on Iran to continue to put pressure on the country to get it to soften its position and act in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution to end the war as soon as possible. This war must end before the superpowers become involved in the conflict and the potential threat of nuclear confrontation arises.

There are many other seats of tension in the world today. I hope we will have the time to exchange opinions on each of them. Permit me now to touch on just one conflict. I am thinking of the region I have just come from, Southern Africa. The area remains very unstable because of the existence of the odious apartheid system and the actions of the racist Pretoria regime.

Its actions are geared to protecting this sinister system and postponing the elimination of apartheid if it possibly can. South Africa is pursuing this course by means of the system of oppressing the black masses in South Africa and by continuing the illegal occupation Namibia, and also via an unprecedented campaign to destabilize independent neighboring states.

I must say that the regime continues to flourish entirely as a result of the support of certain Western countries, in particular the United States, Britain, and West Germany. These countries are obstinately refusing to support the international community's efforts to destroy apartheid in South Africa.

The reason is simple. They are intent on not losing their investments in that country, despite the fact that no one has ever threatened to nationalize them and despite the immense suffering of black South Africans as a result of apartheid. Profit from investments in South Africa, where the inhuman, exploiter system of apartheid exists, is more important to the present governments of those countries than the death, suffering, pain, and other humiliations experienced daily in South Africa by the innocent black population of that unhappy country.

Of course, it is as a result of this same Western support that Pretoria ignores the international community's calls for independence for Namibia. In the case of Namibia, the United States, which is insisting on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before Namibia is granted independence, is the only Western country to support South Africa, and that despite the fact the entire international community has rejected this linkage.

Again as a result of U.S. support, South Africa is continuing to destabilize with impunity the entire southern African region, especially Angola and Mozambique. As far as Angola is concerned, the Pretoria apartheid regime is using the international territory of Namibia as a base for its unbridled acts of aggression.

I am happy to say that our bilateral relations are continuing to develop successfully by virtue of the existence of mutual understanding between our two countries. Several agreements and protocols have been signed in economic and technical cooperation. We are expecting 25 doctors and 10 teachers from your country to arrive in Zambia soon to help us in those areas where we are short of experts. In fact, we are looking forward to their arrival.

I can proudly say that the Soviet Union's assistance in training national cadres is one of your country's most outstanding contributions to Zambian development. Many young Zambian men and women have have been given grants enabling them to go to the Soviet Union and study various specialties. This is the result of signed agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation. Zambia greatly appreciates this assistance and I am sure that it will grow as the years pass.

In conclusion I want once again to express sincere gratitude for the warm and cordial reception I and my delegation have been accorded ever since we arrived in this great city. I am sure I am speaking for my colleagues when I say that we will remember this trip for a long time.

To your health! To the development of friendship between our countries and to world peace and security!

The speeches by A. A. Gromyko and K. D. Kaunda were listened to attentively and were applauded.

The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Gromyko-Kaunda Conclude Talks

PM021139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End of Soviet-Zambian Meeting"]

[Text] On 27 November the Soviet-Zambian meeting between A. A. Gromyko and President Kenneth David Kaunda, which began the day before, finished in the Kremlin.

Continuing the meeting, the interlocutors carried out an extensive review of the state of and prospects for Soviet-Zambian relations. It was noted unanimously that the available potential for developing these relations has not yet been fully utilized. The sides spoke in favor of further expanding the scale and depth of cooperation in various spheres.

They decided to analyze the most notable aspects of ties between the two countries in order to make these ties more dynamic in character, specifically examining proposals and plans for Soviet assistance to Zambia in prospecting for and the extraction of a number of minerals, and constructing industrial enterprises at the site of the deposits in question. The Zambian president drew special attention to the need to carry out geological exploration for several kinds of raw materials in promising areas of the country.

They also discussed setting up enterprises, including joint enterprises, to cultivate and process traditional African crops. This cooperation could be developed on a barter basis.

The sides reached mutual understanding on further expanding commodity turnover and deliveries of Soviet machines and equipment, using various forms of payment.

There was discussion of plans for exchanges in the upcoming period of appropriate groups and delegations of Soviet and Zambian specialists to resolve practical questions of developing cooperation in agreed areas.

The Soviet side regarded with understanding the Zambian side's request that groups of doctors and teachers be sent to work in Lusaka and the Republic's provinces.

The sides discussed the potential for expanding and improving cultural ties between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Zambia. Here it was noted that these ties, like a number of other spheres of cooperation, are based on a treaty. A joint desire was expressed to continue the exchange of creative collectives and to introduce the practice of trips by specialists in the cultural sphere.

The sides reached a common viewpoint on the need to organize more frequent business contacts among their representatives at all levels. This applies above all to politicians, including members of the two countries' parliaments—the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Zambian National Assembly.

Summing up the results of all the discussions, A. A. Gromyko stressed that as a result of the Soviet-Zambian meeting it could be stated that their exists a mutual desire that Soviet-zambian relations be constantly enriched.

Kenneth Kaunda fully endorsed this assessment of the meeting.

The sides expressed complete satisfaction with the conversations, the exchange of opinions, and the accords on questions under discussion.

The meeting was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The participants in the meeting, whose names have already been published in the press, were joined in the afternoon on the Zambian side by Elliot Billy Monga, chief of the Zambian Foreign Ministry Europe and USSR Department.

Ends Visit, Leaves 28 Nov

LD281950 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 28 Nov 87

[Text] Leningrad November 28 TASS—President Kenneth Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia ended his friendly working visit to the Soviet Union after visiting Leningrad.

Kenneth Kaunda left the USSR today.

OAU Summit Opens, Debt Strategy Outlined

LD301146 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Addis Ababa November 30 TASS—The participants in the extraordinary session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity are to outline a joint strategy for overcoming the crisis in africa's economy caused by the growing foreign debt. By now Africa'a aggregate foreign debt has reached 200 billion dollars.

Opening the meeting, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam said that responsibility for the burden of debts of the African countries is sahred by the colonialist and neo-colonialist circles, which for a long time plundered Africa's resources. Africa's debt crisis cannot be settled without convening an international conference with the participaton of all parties concerned, said Mengistu Haile Mariam.

USSR Political Workers End Visit to Benin

PM271451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Nov 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit by Political Workers"]

[Text] A delegation of Soviet Armed Forces political workers led by Lieutenant General N. V. Shapalin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Propaganda and Agitation Directorate, has visited Benin at the invitation of the Benin Armed Forces leadership.

The delegation was received by Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the republic.

The visit proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. On 25 November the delegation returned to Moscow.

Briefs

TASS-ENA Agreement

Moscow November 30 TASS—An agreement has been signed in Moscow today on cooperation in the field of information between TASS and the Ethiopian ENA news agency. The signatures under the agreement were put by TASS Director General Sergey Losev and ENA Director General Merid Bekele. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 30 Nov 87 LD*]

East Europe

Polish Public Confidence in Referendum

LD011916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Excerpt] The results have been summed up in Warsaw of the nationwide referendum on economic and social reform which was held last Sunday. Our correspondent, Vasily Lesovik, reports.

[Lesovik] This referendum has been viewed as a nationwide consultation, voluntary and not compulsory. Nevertheless, it was accompanied by great activity by the masses. Almost two-thirds of the country's eligible voters took part in the referendum. The overwhelming majority of those who voted supported the government's program for carrying out an economic reform at maximum speed. It was indeed the pace of implementing the reform, which is now underway in the country, that was the essence of the referendum. However, the referendum's results are not binding. The fact is, the number of affirmative answers given by those who took part in the referendum amounted to fewer than 50% of the total adult population of the country. Since the referendum did not answer the question the Sejm put to society, the decision will lie with the parliament, which will assemble in a few days—on 5 November [as heard].

The referendum results are being discussed in a lively fashion throughout the country and widely commented on by the mass news media. It is emphasized that the results of the vote have demonstrated public confidence in the new institution of people's power—the referendum—and are a manifestation of high civic activity. [passage omitted]

Bulgaria's Mladenov Outlines Summit Hopes

PM011543 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Nov 87 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov by TASS correspondents V. Matyash, Yu. Tyssovskiy: "Interest and Hopes"]

[Text] Sofia—"The interests and hopes which the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting raises are entirely logical in view of the exceptionally important role and responsibility of the two powers for the world's future and for the entire development of international relations," P. Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian foreign minister, stated in an interview with TASS correspondents. He stressed that the preceding two meetings between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in Geneva and Reykjavik revived the peoples' faith in the possibility of achieving a breakthrough for the better in international affairs. We do not doubt, the minister said, that the coming meeting will be the first in history in which specific accords will be reached on a real reduction of Soviet and U.S. nuclear arsenals. I would particularly like to stress that this will take place in the year of the 70th anniversary of Great October, which proclaimed the socialist ideal of peace without wars and weapons.

This agreement, the minister indicated, will have enormous influence on the entire package of international relations. Its political, military-strategic, and psychological consequences will have particular significance. Political because the long-awaited break in the vicious circle of the arms race is being implemented and a start is being made to real disarmament. Military-strategic because modern, extremely accurate and rapid means of mass destruction are being wiped from the face of the earth—which will radically improve overall strategic stability. Psychological because trust through reducing the spirit of confrontation will be strengthened. In this sense our hopes are fixed on the future.

Yakovlev, Medvedev Meet Visiting Bulgarian

LD281208 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Nov 87

[from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, made a working visit to Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee 23-27 November. During his conversations with Comrades Yakovlev and Medvedev, there was an exchange of opinions and information on topical problems of ideological work.

Strougal, Aristov Discuss Trade Relations

LD272237 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Prague November 27 TASS—Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, today received Boris Aristov, foreign trade minister of the USSR.

They discussed the issues of the two-way trade revelant, primarily, to the decision by the two countries' governments to get the quality and technical standard of the supplied goods and equipment enhanced and also to the change in the structure of reciprocal supplies. It was noted that trade ties between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia entered a new responsible stage generated by the economic reform in progress in the two fraternal countries.

CSSR's Chnoupek Welcomes INF Treaty

LD261144 Moscow TASS in English 0646 GMT 26 Nov 87

[Text] Prague November 26 TASS—"A Soviet-U.S.treaty on full elimination of medium-and shorter-range missiles will become a historic event", Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, has said in an interview with the CTK news agency.

"Its importance will go far beyond the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations and will be of international character. The treaty will reaffirm the feasibility of the program for a nuclear-free world, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee".

"The dangerous level of the arsenals of weapons in their most perilous field—nuclear arms—will go down for the first time in history".

"The signing of the Soviet-U.S. treaty should become the beginning of a consistent process of disarmament in the field of both nuclear and conventional arms", Bohulsav Chnoupek emphasized.

"We fully support the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at limiting strategic offensive weapons, at reducing conventional arms, and at preventing militarisation of outer space", the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs stated.

IZVESTIYA on Church-State Relations in CSSR

PM300951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent N. Yermolovich dispatch: "Dioceses Without Bishops. To Believe Bourgeois Propaganda, Responsibility for This Falls on the CSSR Government"]

[Text] Prague-Moscow—Here are just a few reports on religious life in Czechoslovakia which have appeared in newspapers and bulletins or which I have heard in conversations with clergymen and in the CSSR Government Church Affairs Secretariat....

Since 10 October, the Czechoslovak radio foreign broadcasting desk has begun a new program called the "Voice of Czechoslovak Believers." This will be transmitted on Saturdays and the representatives of various religious communities, ordinary believers, and priests will be able to take part in it. The aim of the program is to reflect the multifaceted activity of the Czechoslovak church in its struggle for peace and a better future for mankind.

In Geneva, a CSSR delegation representing the voluntary and independent organization of Czechoslovak Catholic priests "Pacem in Terris" ("Peace on Earth") was awarded on behalf of the United Nations the honorary title of "Messenger of Peace."

More than 40 women priests (among the Czechoslovak Hussite Church's 271 parish priests there are 109 women) assembled recently to take part in the work of the Fifth Theological Conference in the southern Moravian city of Brno. It was dedicated not only to the aforementioned anniversary [as published] but also—in particular—to the specific questions and tasks that often face women in church service.

Members of the Roman Catholic Church are able to receive various kinds of information about the life of their fellow religionists both in the country and also abroad, in particular, thanks to their own ecclesiastical press. Such publications include *Katolicke Novine* (*Catholic Gazette*), which is published in Czech and Slovak.

A new edition of the *Bible* in Czech and Slovak is being prepared....

It is obvious even from this selective list that almost all the 18 churches and religious communities operating in the CSSR are characterized by an extremely active religious and social life. Some churches in the CSSR are numerically superior to other religions. These are the Protestant, Hussite, and, especially, Roman Catholic churches. It is impossible to cite the number of believers, since a law was adopted in 1954 forbidding questions about denomination. But Catholics, for instance, hold religious services in 2,442 churches and chapels in Slovakia and in 5,366 churches in Bohemia and Moravia.

The church in the CSSR is not separate from the state. In practice this means that the government finances it (after the February Revolution of 1948 large-scale church property was nationalized, including lands, forests, and so on). Members of the clergy receive wages from National Committees without being their employees. They retain the usual social security benefits (pensions, free medical care, travel passes, and medicines). Money is allocated from the state budget for church repair and restoration. Priests teach children scripture at school with the consent of both parents. This is optional once a week from second to seventh grade. Incidentally, let me point out the difference in children's religious education in various regions of Czechoslovakia. Whereas no more than 1% of children in northern Bohemia study scripture at school, in eastern Slovakia it is approximately half.

The CSSR proceeds on the basis that believers form and will form an inalienable part of the community of citizens building socialism. Many of them are members of political parties and the National Front organization—the basis of the country's socialist political system—which unites citizens regardless of their political and religious convictions. Whether a citizen professes a faith or not is a strictly personal matter. According to the CSSR Constitution, no one has the right to question his choice.

Thus, there is a law protecting the rights of the church and the faithful. But do members of the clergy have obligations toward society? Yes, they do, but only one obligation—to be a respectable member of society. Each member of the clergy, before taking up his place in the clergy, must solemnly pledge to be a loyal citizen of the socialist fatherland and to strictly follow the spirit and the letter of its laws.

Most members of the clergy, not to mention believers, do this. I would even say the overwhelming majority. They are patriots of their motherland.

In that case what provokes the frequent attacks on Czechoslovakia and the desire to present it as an irreconcilable enemy of religion stubbornly persecuting believers and religious organizations? The tone in this not merely anti-Czechoslovak, but above all antisocialist campaign (you cannot call it anything else) is set by "Voice of America" and Radio Vatican. The answer is totally clear—the attacks stem from the position of the Vatican, or to be more precise that of its arch-conservative circles, which live in the shadows of the past and refuse to come to terms with the realities of our time.

This hostility has a long history. The Catholic Church and above all the Vatican in a medieval papal encyclical demanded the suppression of the heretical country. They considered Jan Hus and Jan Amos Komensky to be sworn enemies.... The Vatican and the Austro-Hungarian Empire organized a counterreformation movement on Bohemian soil: to Catholicize and Germanize the local population. But this was never successful.

The Vatican saw the creation in 1918 of the Czechoslovak Republic as an anti-Catholic move. Especially since both its presidents, Masaryk and Benes, were Protestants. Revenge was taken in 1939 after the notorious Munich agreement whereby the Hitlerites dismembered and occupied Czechoslovakia. Taking advantage of this, Jozef Tiso, a Catholic priest, professor of theology, and ideologist of clerical fascism, came to power in Slovakia. His record is: 60 villages burned, 30,000 participants in the national antifascist uprising imprisoned in concentration camps, and 120,000 Slovaks sent to hard labor in the Reich. Nevertheless, the Vatican blessed Tiso and clericals headed Slovak fascism.

It was not without reason that Ukrainian fascist Banderites fled to the West from Soviet territory through Slovakia after the rout of Hitler's armies. They were hidden in monasteries and given guides, there were even weapons dumps there. A tough but logical government decision to close monasteries dates back to these years.

Canon Jan Mara, with whom I talked, is a former monk. He is 75 years old but he is fresh-complexioned and smart. The canon does not hide his views or their evolution. He became acquainted with the Soviet Union and Communists' activity in his youth. His attitude was negative. But the political crisis of 1937-1938 changed everything. Czechoslovakia became the victim of Nazism and only the Soviet Union offered it assistance. Then the war began. The situation in the protectorate was somewhat better than in occupied territories but Catholic patriots could not reconcile themselves to Hitlerism. Almost 400 priests found themselves in concentration camps and many perished there. The tremendous casualties which the Soviet Union suffered in the war, its liberation of Prague and all Czechoslovakia, and its postwar aid—all this shaped the attitude of Catholics in the CSSR toward the USSR. The antifascist tradition is preserved. Catholics support the building of a new society and actively participate in the peace process.

Canon Frantisek Ochman is the editor of the "Pacem in Terris" association's bulletin. His concerns are those of today. Even the very beginning of the conversation is very promising: "Let us talk from positions of glasnost!" I reproduce my notes without comment. Socialism is something new for the Catholic religion. The clergy must find its place in the new hierarchy of values. Mistakes were made on both sides. But let us ask the question: Can the Catholic religion exist under socialism? The answer is simple—yes. We want relations to be better. Our task in society is a moral one—to change man. Philosophical and ideological motives divide us. But there are more things bringing us closer together. Therefore we must not merely coexist but also cooperate. We have our own problems. And we need new thinking. In the Vatican, emigres (one wave occurred after 1945, the second after 1968) set the tone as regards Czechoslovakia. And they are far from our daily affairs and concerns. The Vatican and Cardinal Tomasek (the head of the Czechoslovak Catholic Church) do not recognize "Pacem in Terris." Our "sin" is that we want peace and agreement with the people and policy of a socialist state.

Another meeting. In the small town of Opocno (5,000 inhabitants), not far from Hradec Kralove. We are in the home of Vaclaw Javurek, head of the local parish church. Our host is elderly, gray-haired, stocky, and ruddy. He is in charge of two churches in the town and three chapels in the villages. The restoration of an old church in Opocno (it is 600 years old) is just being completed. No, state help was not required—the parishioners collected the money and participated in voluntary unpaid work. But in Hradec Kralove, for instance, the center of the diocese, there is considerably more work and the kraj National Committee has allocated money. Relations with the authorities are good. How religious is the population? On Sundays, the main church holds 200 people during the first service, and 50 during the second. The decline in religious feeling is particularly marked in rural areas. Javurek thinks that the consumerist way of life is to blame for this and says that there is too much money in the countryside. This explanation does not seem very convincing to me. Maybe it is a question of the new culture which has come to village inhabitants?

"Pacem in Terris" leader Javurek does not approve of the head of the Czechoslovak Catholic Church's negative attitude to the association. Nor can he understand and accept the excessively protracted—the Vatican is to blame—talks between the latter and the government on the appointment of higher church dignitaries: bishops. Javurek is the dean of a chapter, the head of the chapter—the council under the diocese's bishop in Hradec Kralove. There is a council but there is no bishop. There has not been one for a long time and nobody knows when there will be one.

And I am once again obliged to return to the relations between the Vatican and the CSSR, but this time after February 1948. In those far-off years, after the celebrations associated with Jan Hus the papal nuncio left Prague and did not return. A slight change for the better emerged during the pontificate of John XXIII—the author of the well-known encyclical "Pacem in Terris" and the remark: "We must leave our ghetto: We have other business aside from throwing stones at communists"—and especially under Pope Paul VI. The positions of the Vatican have changed in a more realistic direction. At meetings between representatives of the CSSR Government and the Vatican an accord was reached that the territories of ecclesiastical dioceses must coincide with state borders (previously they crossed into Poland and Hungary), and to create an independent Slovak ecclesiastical province (on the model of the Bohemian and Moravian provinces) and to appoint four bishops Josef Vrana, Jozef Feranec, Julius Gabris (who has only just died) and Jan Pasztor. To Olomouc, Banska Bystrica, Trnava, and Nitra respectively. There was already an archbishop in Prague: Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek. The remaining 7 dioceses (in Bohemia Litomerice, Ceske Budejovice and Hradec Kralove; in Moravia Brno; and in Slovakia Spisska Roznava, and Kosice) have been left without bishops for many years. They are governed by elected chapter priors.

The whole point is that the bishop appointed by the Vatican (this is a papal privilege) must necessarily receive the agreement of the Czechoslovak Government. This tradition also existed in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and in the Czechoslovak bourgeois republic and is practiced by other states. Who needs a man hostile to the Czechoslovak Government and its foundations in the role of head of a diocese and leader of the flock? Yet it is just such people whom the Vatican proposes from time to time from among the Czechoslovak refugees who have found sanctuary in the Holy See.

The Vatican's unfriendly attitude also emerged in its recent invitation of Cardinal Tomasek, Hirka, and a layman to the synod. These people were supposed to represent the Czechoslovak Roman Catholic Church there. But 88-year-old Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek alone possesses that right in essence. For Apostolic Administrator Jan Hirka heads the Greek Catholic (Uniate) Church. The layman is not in holy orders, and is furthermore a war criminal formerly sentenced by a military court to 14 years' imprisonment for treason.

That is just one episode. But it is very typical. Just as the desire of some influential forces in the Vatican to canonize the traitor and murderer Tiso or create a ballyhoo about the conviction of a former priest who for many years falsified the results of lotteries and made millions of korunas through deception....

All the same, recent events (including more frequent visits by Vatican clerics to Prague) illustrate that an improvement in relations between the CSSR and the Vatican is possible, Vladimir Janku, deputy minister and director of the CSSR Government Church Affairs Secretariat, said. It's up to the apostolic capital.

CSSR Newsman Denies Claims of Misgivings

PM011129 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[A. Lyutyy article: "Preprogrammed, or How They 'Operate'"]

[Text] *The Washington Post* published a report the other day which was bound to attract attention. Its author, the newspaper's correspondent Jackson Diehl, has covered the life of the socialist states of Eastern Europe for some years now.

In a dispatch from Prague he wrote that there is "opposition" in the East European countries to the Soviet-American accords to eliminate medium-range and operational-tactical missiles and the restructuring being carried out in the USSR. I will cite a couple of excerpts from the article: "High-ranking Czechoslovak officials have publicly confirmed that in the opinion of certain groupings in the country the Soviet arms control proposals pose a threat to the interests of communist rule... Some Czechoslovak leaders are clearly worried that the agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe and the meeting in Washington could lead to a rapid process of disarmament in Europe." We telephoned Milan Jelinek, who is in charge of *Rude Pravo's* international desk and was named by the American in the article and cited as a source of information. And this is what he told us:

"Mr Diehl did indeed visit our newspaper recently. He spoke with me. He also spoke with Dusan Rovensky, a representative of the Foreign Ministry. We have read his article and are completely nonplussed as to where he got such facts, since we told him quite the contrary, namely, that the CPCZ fully supports Soviet policy and the Soviet-American accords. There is no disagreement at all between the CPCZ and the CPSU. Diehl claims that Czechoslovak society is opposed to the process of restructuring and the agreements between the USSR and the United States, but who told him this nonsense? I told him several times that Soviet restructuring is a source of great inspiration to us, we observe it, the experience of the USSR, and borrow it. But, you know, I felt even then as I looked at the American correspondent that he did not want to understand us, he did not understand us at all, he was convinced that we thought and spoke at the Kremlin's behest. Diehl does not understand the life of Czechoslovakia and does not want to get to grips with it. He wrote an untruth."

"Comrade Jelinek, in his article, Diehl quotes you as saying: 'There are people in Czechoslovakia who think that it is very difficult to understand the change in Soviet policy. These people have doubts and ask questions.'"

"Let us start by saying that I did not say the first part of the remark at all. And as far as people who have questions and doubts concerning the changes in both Soviet and Czechoslovak society are concerned, that is a normal phenomenon. And I spoke about this to Diehl. There are people here who do not altogether understand the meaning of what is happening but who try to understand and discuss the new policy. That is what we call socialist democracy. Mr Diehl undoubtedly understood me perfectly well but preferred to take individual phrases out of context. Bourgeois commentators quite often ascribe ideas to us of which there has been no mention. I would like to stress once again that people like Diehl do not understand the meaning of socialist democracy and do not want to understand it. They consider that we have no opinion of our own.

"We are not closing the door on contacts with Western journalists," M. Jelinek said, "we will debate with them, but we do expect them to begin to inform their readers truthfully about what they are told. Mr Diehl is not the worst journalist to visit our country, we have had worse. But I would advise him next time he visits Czechoslovakia to talk to ordinary people in the street and find out the Czechoslovak people's opinion on the changes in the USSR. He did not wish to do so this time: He came to us armed with the ideas that he had previously formed in Washington. That is an example of old thinking."

CSSR's Gerle, Silayev Discuss Engineering

LD251630 Prague CTK in English 1533 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow Nov 25 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle met here today with his Soviet colleague Ivan Silayev.

They discussed mainly topical tasks of further development of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering which follow from the recent talks between Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Ryzhkov. They paid special attention to cooperation in nuclear engineering and electrical engineering.

The two representatives stated that one of the decisive preqequisites for the extension of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in engineering is to develop new progressive forms of cooperation, mainly direct relations between engineering associations and enterprises.

PRAVDA Describes Hungarian Price Changes

PM011309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 87 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Gerasimov 26 November dispatch under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers: From the "Latest Edition": "NEPSZABADSAG"]

[Text] Budapest—*Nepszabadsag* is publishing a preliminary index today of prices which will be introduced in Hungary from 1 January 1988. According to preliminary estimates, 80% of prices will be affected by the change, either rising or falling. Prices for a number of commodities will be fixed according to demand and seasonal requirements. Trading enterprises will be given greater freedom in regulating prices.

It has been announced that children's goods are to become more expensive. This is associated with the fact that the state assigns a substantial subsidy for their production annually. Now economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-capitalization are being reinforced in all sectors and it is therefore necessary to "illuminate" the true cost of goods. At the same time a number of social policy measures will come into force as of 1 January. For instance, whereas a family with two children was previously granted 1,480 forints, the supplement will now total 2,280 forints—approximately R136—and allowances for new-born infants are also increasing.

The minimum wage for full-time work is also rising.

Prices for construction materials will rise. Bricks are to be 27% more expensive and concrete slabs 17.5% more expensive. Various imported household appliances will be on average 5-25% more expensive. Prices of household chemicals will rise by approximately 5%. Cosmetics will be 4.6% cheaper. Prices for adult footwear will but cut by 12.4% on average. Sewn goods will be 10% cheaper.

The cost of many food products will not change. Some canned products will be cheaper. But bread and meat prices have not yet been announced.

The overall price level, according to preliminary calculations, will rise by 14-15%.

CPSU Official Sklyarov Visits Hungary

PM271221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Yu.A. Sklyarov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, visited Hungary 23-25 November. Some questions of the two parties' ideological work at the contemporary stage and of cooperation in this sphere were discussed during comradely meetings and talks. J. Berecz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Yu.A. Sklyarov.

CPSU Economic Delegation Returns From Hungary

PM251159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In line with the schedule for links between the CPSU and MSZMP, a delegation of CPSU workers headed by Yu.A. Belik, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department, was in Hungary from 16 through 22 November to familiarize itself with MSZMP experience in directing the improvement of the organizational structures of economic management.

The delegation was received by M. Nemeth, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

Reportage, Comment on SFRY National Day

Message Backs Improved Ties

PM011457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 87 Second Edition p 1

[Undated message from USSR leading bodies to SFRY leaders on Republic Day]

[Text] To Comrade Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency

Comrade Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Comrade Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

On the Soviet people's behalf, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers send you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the fraternal peoples and ethnic groups of the SFRY cordial congratulations and best wishes on Republic Day.

Yugoslavia's undoubted achievements over the years of building socialism sincerely gladden Soviet people. They have an attitude of profound interest and comradely solidarity toward the efforts of the Communists and all working people of the SFRY aimed at solving the urgent problems of Yugoslav society and improving the political and economic system of socialist self-management.

The level reached in the development of equitable cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY on the basis of jointly agreed principles and accords and full respect for each country's interests and for the special features of its policy creates favorable conditions for further strengthening the atmosphere of mutual trust, deepening the exchange of experience of renewing socialism, and enhancing the quality of bilateral ties in various spheres. In defining new targets for Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation we, like our Yugoslav comrades, attach great significance to regular political dialogue and to meetings of our parties' and countries' leaders.

People in the Soviet Union value highly Yugoslavia's vigorous activity in the international arena and its prominent role in the Nonaligned Movement, which, being a major factor in world politics, is having an increasing influence on the assertion of new political thinking in the approach to key problems of the present day. They are convinced that the broadening of cooperation in the struggle to create an all-embracing system of international security accords with the vital interests of the peoples of the USSR and the SFRY and the cause of socialism and peace.

On the SFRY national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and all Yugoslavia's Communists and working people, the successful realization of the 13th LCY Congress decisions, prosperity, and happiness.

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers.

History of Ties Noted

LD292234 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 29 Nov 87

["Weekly Panorama" program]

[Text] The people of Yugoslavia are today marking the birth of their Republic. New socialist Yugoslavia was born out of the flame of the struggle against facist occupying forces. During those hard war times, our two countries stuck together, not only as allies in the struggle against facism but also as ideological partners. This fact was an important factor of moral and mutual support during the hard wartime period and at the same time determined the dimensions of Soviet diverse assistance to the fraternal Yugoslav people and, during the final stages of the war, assumed characteristics of genuine brotherhood between the two armies—the Red Army and the Yugoslav National Liberation Army.

This is the history of our relations which at the same provides an explanation for the warmth with which the Soviet people look upon Yugoslavia's National Day. We value our friendship especially in light of the bitter experiences of the past and the mistakes directly stemming from Stalin's personality cult.

In fact, the total severance of links between our countries in 1948 was detrimental to national interests and damaged the common cause of building socialism. This abnormality in bilateral relations was eliminated by the signing, in Belgrade and in Moscow in 1955 and 1956, respectively, of the Declaration and the Statement. These two documents contain the principles which today form a basis of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, between the CPSU and the LCY.

Our two countries possess rich experience in socialist development. We are going through a period when all useful aspects in the development of fraternal states is being closely examined and accepted. Under restructuring, collective experience is of inestimable value for socialism. Considerable contribution to this experience has been made by Yugoslavia, too. This fact has been reiterated in a telegram of greetings which the Soviet leadership has sent to the leaders of the LCY and the SFRY on the occasion of Republic Day. The telegram stresses that the Soviet Union has been following with great interest and comradely solidarity the efforts by Yugoslavia's Communists and all working people designed to improve the political and economic system of socialist self-management.

Envoy National Day Address

LD292354 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The people of Yugoslavia are today celebrating their national holiday, Republic Day. Taking part in our program is Milan Veres, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the USSR:

[Veres, speaking in Russian] Dear comrades, today we are celebrating the 44th anniversary of the second session of the anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, the decisions of which laid down the foundation for the new Yugoslavia. During these days we are also celebrating the 50th anniversary of Josip Broz Tito's accession to the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and his historic importance for our national liberation struggle and the socialist revolution.

The creation of the new Yugoslavia at the heart of enslaved Europe is a decisive victory of our peoples and ethnic groups. Today our efforts are concentrated upon implementing the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. In this is expressed our readiness consistently to solve the problems, to implement the long-term program of economic stabilization and to develop our political and constitutional system upon foundations of equality of rights, self-government and socialist democracy.

Yugoslavia, as a socialist and a nonaligned country, develops friendly links with all peace-loving countries, and in accordance with the decisions of the Harare Conference strives to make an active contribution to strengthening the positive trend in international life. A conference of nonaligned countries from the Mediterranean region has been held in our country on the island of Brioni. Developing its policy of goodneighborliness, Yugoslavia will be the host for the first meeting of foreign ministers from Balkan countries at the beginning of next year.

In coming out in favor of international relations based upon equal rights, we are confident that it is impossible to ensure a stable world without a radical improvement in the difficult economic situation of the developing countries.

Like the whole of the international community, we await and we welcome the signing of the first Soviet-U.S. agreement on nuclear disarmament and the continuation of the disarmament process on the widest possible basis. The start of the real process of nuclear and complete disarmament is of great historical significance.

Yugoslav-Soviet relations are friendly and cooperation is fruitful and of an all-round nature. The corner stone of this successful development is the consistent application of the principles of equality of rights, independence and mutual respect, principles which have been affirmed jointly and tested in practice and which have been written down in the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement.

We are confident that the continuation of the political dialogue at summit level during the visit to Yugoslavia of Comrade Gorbachev will be of great importance for the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and all-round cooperation. With feelings of friendship, the peoples of Yugoslavia joined with the Soviet people in celebrating the memorable event that was the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We are proud of the fact that more than 30,000 Yugoslavs took part in its ranks, including Josip Broz Tito.

From the bottom of my heart, I wish the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union new achievements and new successes in implementing restructuring, which expresses in a substantial way and which continues the revolutionary spirit and goals of the October Revolution in present day conditions.

Thank you for your attention.

GDR Agriculture Minister Discusses Cooperation

Meets Nikonov

LD252302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1901 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (ADN)—Bruno Lietz, GDR minister for agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, was received in Moscow today by Viktor Nikonov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the talk there was an exchange of experience in the implementation of the decisions of the 12th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. Also discussed were questions of the deepening of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries in crop and livestock production.

Protocol Signed

LD272038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 27 Nov (ADN)—The visit by Bruno Lietz, GDR minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, to the Soviet Union ended today with the signing of a protocol on the development of cooperation in the agriculture and foodstuffs sector. The document, which was signed by Minister Lietz and Gosagroprom First Deputy Chairman Aleksandr Iyevlev, envisages in particular the deepening of scientific and technological cooperation, production cooperation, and specialization in the agricultural and foodstuffs sector.

During his 1-week visit to the USSR Bruno Lietz visited enterprises and research facilities in the Moscow region. Experiences were exchanged regarding the intensification of crop and livestock production and in the foodstuffs sector.

Moscow Functions Mark Albanian Anniversaries

PM011253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversaries"]

[Text] An expanded session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society Central Board was held in Moscow on 26 November to mark the 43d anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the 75th anniversary of the proclamation of its independence.

Opening the session, M.I. Khaldeyev, first deputy chairman of the society's central board, stressed that, as they mark these portentous dates together with the Albanian people, Soviet people place a high value on their revolutionary and democratic traditions and the heroism and courage they showed in the struggle for their homeland's freedom and independence and express feelings of friendship and sympathy with their efforts on the path of the socialist remolding [pereustroystvo] of society.

On the same day, the National Committee of Soviet Historians held a scientific conference to mark the anniversary of the proclamation of Albanian independence. Prominent researchers specializing in the sphere of the study of the Balkan people's history took part.

West Europe

Mrs Thatcher Thanks Gorbachev for Condolences

PM011545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 87 Second Edition p 1

[Undated message from British Prime Minister M. Thatcher to M.S. Gorbachev]

[Text] To Mr M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

On behalf of all who suffered great loss or were hurt as a result of the terrible fire at King's Cross underground station, please accept my gratitude for your telegram of condolence. The sympathy of the Soviet people and the Soviet leadership toward those who suffered as a result of that tragedy was highly appreciated in Britain.

M. Thatcher, prime minister of Britain.

More on Gorbachev-Thatcher Meeting in London

LD012126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 1 Dec 87

[London correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] [Shishkovskiy] The news that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is to make a short stopover in Great Britain en route to Washington and is to meet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for a talk has aroused exceptional interest in British political and public circles. The British mass information media, stressing the importance of continuing productive dialogue between the leaders of the two countries, are expressing confidence that this will promote further improvement of relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, and help to bring their positions on a whole series of issues closer together.

The upcoming meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is regarded as confirmation of the dynamic of Soviet-British ties, and a further, convincing manifestation of feelings of respect and friendship which Soviet people have for Britain and the British people.

The British public supports the Soviet Union's aspiration to resolve, jointly with other states, major problems of the modern time. Great Britain could also make no small contribution toward improving the international climate: Broad circles of the British public understand this, and are increasingly determined in their demand for their country to actively join in the process of reducing nuclear arsenals which is under way, strengthening confidence between states and advancing along the way to a nuclear-free world.

Basov-Led Delegation Arrives in Vienna

LD011119 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Vienna December 1 TASS—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Nikolay Basov, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived here on Monday on an official visit at the invitation of the National Council (the lower chamber of the Austrian parliament). Leopold Gratz, National Council president, welcomed the delegation at Vienna's Schwechat Airport.

The delegation visited the Austrian-Soviet Society. The guests were received by members of the society's leadership: prominent political and public leaders, eminent scientists and diplomats. They noted that Austrian people display growing interest in processes taking place now in the Soviet Union. These are above all the Soviet peace initiatives which are to be crowned with a success of historic importance in the next few days: the signing of a Soviet-American treaty on elimination of INF.

The meeting was addressed by Nikolay Basov, the delegation head, who described peaceful endeavors of Soviet people.

The same day Soviet parliamentarians had a meeting with Rudolf Zallinger, president of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber. The meeting centered on issues of expanding trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Austria and a search for new forms of this cooperation conforming to the interests of the two countries.

Gorbachev Publications Released in West Europe

Book in 'Mass Edition' in FRG

LD242044 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn November 24 TASS—The West German publishers "Droemer Knaur" has brought out in German the book *"Perestroyka: New Thinking for Our Country and the World,"* written by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev.

A TASS correspondent was told at the publishing house's press department that the book was out in mass edition and has already gone on sale. This is evidence of West German citizens' sincere interest in the large-scale transformations enacted in the Soviet Union, in the restructuring processes in all facets of public life.

CEDA Publishes Book in Spain

LD252106 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 25 Nov 87

[Text] Madrid November 11 TASS—An official presentation of the book *"Perestroyka: New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World"* by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has taken place in the Spanish capital. It was published by CEDA, one of the biggest Spanish publishing houses. Speaking at the presentation ceremony, Fernando Moran, a prominent statesman and former minister of foreign affairs of Spain, said: "Mikhail Gorbachev's book contains a very much complete and versatile analysis of perestroyka now under way in the Soviet Union, of transformations in the economic, political and cultural life of Soviet society. Perestroyka is a revolutionary process, it is a long and difficult road. It is being carried on in the USSR under the slogan of a further improvement of the socialist system".

The book by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, he continued, is of a strikingly innovatory nature. It is evoking a lively interest. This is a book of a new political thinking aimed at the consolidation of peace and the attaining of mutual accord.

Jose Luis Ervite, vice-president of the CEDA publishing group, said that the Spanish people had been waiting impatiently for the book to be published. This is the result of the growing interest of the broad sections of the Spanish public in the perestroyka process and the rejuvenation of life in the Soviet Union.

CPSU Speech Published in Italy

LD240136 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Rome November 23 TASS—The well-known publishing house "Editori Riuniti" has issued here the report "The October and Perestroyka: The Revolution Continues," delivered by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev at the celebration meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The report was translated into the Italian language.

A blurb on the cover of the book says that the speech is a document of historic significance: After an important historical and ideological analysis of the developments in the USSR since October, 1917 till nowadays, the Soviet leader gives centre stage to the theme of political democracy, the turn in the life of the Soviet society, the drive for restructuring. In conclusion he appeals to the public at large, the present-day world to give an impetus to the new concept of relations among nations, the concept of peaceful co-existence and interdependence.

The report will be on sale at major book stores of the Italian capital and other cities.

Briefs

New Soviet Press Attache

The current press attache of the Soviet Embassy, Counselor Dr Peter Deyev, will leave Austria at the end of October and return to Moscow. He will be succeeded by Oleg Rayevich. Rayevich is a graduate from the Moscow Institute for International Relations and has so far held posts in the Foreign Ministry and other organizations, including the United Nations in New York and the Soviet embassies in the FRG and Luxembourg. [Summary] [*Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 18 Nov 87 p 4 AU*]

Shlobin Metal Cord Plant

Rudolf Streicher, Austrian minister for transport and nationalized industries, opened the new metal cord plant in Shlobin, USSR, which has been built by Voest-Alpine, together with Italian partners with an investment volume of 5.8 billion schillings. The opening was attended by prominent Soviet and Austrian figures. In his opening speech, Streicher pointed out that the comprehensive restructuring of the Soviet economy is closely followed and welcomed in Austria. He appealed to the Austrian companies to make use of the opportunities provided by the new Soviet policy. [Summary] [*Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 22 Nov 87 p 2 AU*]

Karpov, British MP Meet

Moscow November 24 TASS—Vladimir Karpov, chairman of the Soviet-British section of the parliamentary group of the U.S.S.R., first secretary of the baord of the U.S.S.R. Writers' Union, had a meeting with British MP Anthony Benn today. During the meeting, they discussed ways for developing contacts between parliamentarians of both countries and intensifying their cooperation and efforts in the campaign for peace and disarmament. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 24 Nov 87 LD*]

Political & Social

Lithuanian CP Elects New First Secretary
LD011534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] A Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum took place today in Vilnius, at which organizational issues were examined.

Comrade Songayla, who worked as chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected first secretary of the Republican Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrade Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the plenum.

Nikonov Addresses Vavilov Centennial Meeting
PM011500 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[TASS report: "Great Feat by the Knight of Science. Festive Meeting To Mark Centennial of N.I. Vavilov's Birth"]

[Excerpt] Our country is currently honoring its great compatriot Academician N.I. Vavilov on the centennial of his birth. By decision of UNESCO, this jubilee will be widely celebrated by the world public.

A festive session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL], held in Moscow's State Central Concert Hall 24 November, was devoted to the heroic life of this knight of science.

The presidium included V.P. Nikonov and A.N. Yakovlev, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom. Senior officials from state institutions, pupils and followers of N.I. Vavilov, and eminent scientists from many countries were also in the presidium.

The session opened with an introductory speech by Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The greatness of Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov, he noted, lies not only in his scientific and geographical discoveries. He is great in both mind and spirit. His entire multifaceted activity, which made him stand out so vividly as an agronomist, geneticist, and traveller, was not just aimed at solving a major scientific task, but was also geared to a highly humanitarian goal—to save mankind from the threat of famine. Indeed, Nikolay Ivanovich's entire life was dedicated to the study of crop plants on which the existence of human civilizations ultimately depends. Vavilov strove not only to become familiar with the knowledge already accumulated by mankind, but also and mainly to mobilize the resources of crop husbandry to satisfy the needs of his own and future generations. Nikolay Ivanovich was the first in the world to perceive the paramount importance of the task of collecting, studying, preserving, and utilizing in selection work the genetic wealth of both crop and wild plants, which is now often described as the strategic resources of crop farming.

We must also recall with sorrow the fact that, in the most difficult of conditions, Nikolay Ivanovich had to display greatness of spirit—to uphold in a principled fashion his scientific creed and his policy of utilizing science in practical agriculture in the face of ignorance, fanaticism, and dogmatism. With his courage in upholding his beliefs and his death after an unjust conviction, Nikolay Ivanovich ranks among the heroes of science.

Now we view many things differently from 10, 20, or 30 years ago. It is perhaps only now that Nikolay Ivanovich's ability to apply a global approach toward the phenomena studied in his scientific creative work has been fully realized and appreciated. Such a global approach toward the study of nature established itself in scientific thinking only in the satellite era, but 60 years ago it was just single individuals like V.I. Vernadskiy and N.I. Vavilov who could rise to heights from which they could comprehensively perceive processes occurring on a global scale.

In many respects Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov was ahead of his time. The path he suggested is now the general path followed by agricultural science. The scientist's legacy is immense: He bequeathed us vast collections of crop plants which were and still are used for the creation of new varieties. He bequeathed us his ideas, which have not aged and continue to be elaborated by modern methods. Finally, Nikolay Ivanovich's life is a noble example of selfless devotion to science, of the exploit of a scientist and a man.

The scientist reported that in January 1987 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution to erect in Leningrad a monument to the Vavilov brothers—Nikolay Ivanovich and Sergey Ivanovich, who was president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the centennial of whose birth will be celebrated in 1991.

A report on "N.I. Vavilov's Life and Activity" was read by VASKHNIL President Academician A.A. Nikonov. Only a short while ago, he said, our people and all progressive mankind festively celebrated the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which marked the beginning of a new era in world history. This revolution was accomplished under the Communist Party's leadership by Russia's workers and peasants, and it was accepted by the progressive intelligentsia, joining the front ranks of the builders of the new society. Young Nikolay Vavilov was one of the outstanding builders of the new Russia who responded to Lenin's call to develop the country's productive forces, its economy, and its agriculture and science.

Today we honor one of the 20th century's great scientists on the centennial of his birth. Books have been written about Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov, movies have been made about him, and monuments are being erected to him. Like any other genius, he is so multifaceted and so unimaginably rich spiritually that it is very difficult to speak about him. But today, as fate would have it, I am performing just one of the numerous functions so brilliantly performed by Nikolay Vavilov in VASKHNIL, and this obliges me to speak of the way his unforgettable image is perceived today, 45 years after his death.

Nikolay Vavilov was a genius. He raised and solved problems on the largest of scales. He was implacable and uncompromising in upholding truth, in upholding genuine science. His words are widely known: "We will be marched to the fire, we will be burned at the stake, but we will not renounce our beliefs." And he was burned—the Giordano Bruno of the 20th century. But he lives on in his brilliant works and discoveries, in his fruitful ideas and followers, in the creative continuation of the work which he began.

Nikolay Vavilov occupies an exceptional position in the history of Soviet and world science. A major botanist and plant scientist, a brilliant geneticist and agronomist, a tireless geographer and ethnographer, a talented current affairs writer and historian, an outstanding organizer of science, a figure in state and public life—and in this entire multifaceted activity he scaled heights that are accessible only to a genius.

He accomplished something that would seem almost beyond the capacity of just one man, living a brief but brilliant life abounding with devoted labor and great discoveries.

Possessed of tremendous erudition, colossal knowledge and experience, and phenomenal capacity for work, gifted with exceptional ability for profound theoretical generalizations, Nikolay Ivanovich bequeathed to mankind an extremely rich scientific legacy. It consists primarily of the doctrine on the centers of crop plants' origins, the law on homologous series in hereditary variability, the fundamentals of contemporary phytoimmunology, the fundamentals of the study of biosystems, and the fundamentals of selection.

Vavilov was a fervent patriot, he loved his motherland and was proud of it, and he was an ardent propagandist of our accomplishments. This is what he said at the Fifth Congress of USSR Soviets in 1929: "Soviet scientists will do everything within their power to assist the strengthening of socialism in our country." And he did do everything.

At the same time, he was a profound internationalist. People of various nationalities and citizens of various countries were among his friends, associates, teachers, and pupils. He had great respect and understanding for other peoples' culture and way of life and studied their history. This is natural: Genuine internationalism and patriotism are not only compatible, but are two sides of one and the same coin—human culture and humanitarianism. This is why, in addition to his scientific achievements, Nikolay Ivanovich enjoyed tremendous international prestige and was a member of many foreign academies and scientific societies.

Nikolay Vavilov was born in Moscow 25 November 1887. His father—a man of initiative, an enterprising, progressive, and industrious man of peasant stock from Volokolamsk Province, became an eminent industrialist. The brothers inherited from their intelligent, modest, and strict mother their love of labor and their unpretentiousness in life. This family produced two academicians, presidents of two academies, as well as a physician-bacteriologist and a microbiologist—Nikolay and Sergey Vavilov's sisters.

Nikolay Vavilov spent his childhood in and around Krasnaya Presnya, the very place where the impressive armed uprising against tsarism erupted in 1905. In 1906 Vavilov graduated from the Moscow Commercial School, which employed the outstanding teachers of the time as lecturers, and in 1908 he enrolled at the Moscow Agricultural Institute (today's K.A. Timiryazev Agricultural Academy), which was famous for its freethinking traditions. Incidentally, another of our country's eminent scientists—Aleksandr Chayanov—also studied there at the same time.

While still a student, Nikolay Vavilov embarked on his first scientific research work and his first expeditions to the North Caucasus and the Transcaucasus. His closest teacher was Dmitriy Nikolayevich Pryanishnikov, who loved and remained devoted to his outstanding pupil until the last days of his life and who, during the difficult period of Vavilov's life, risked his own life in attempts to save him. Nikolay Ivanovich also considered as his teacher Dionisiy Leopoldovich Rudzinskiy, the initiator of selection work in Russia, and maintained contact with him even when Rudzinskiy was behind the temporary barrier of his native Lithuania's borders.

Things went well for Vavilov also in St Petersburg, where he worked from 1911 in the Bureau for Applied Botany under the leadership of major scientists like Robert Eduardovich Regel and Artur Arturovich Yachevskiy.

In 1913 Vavilov worked on genetic research into plant immunity in Britain under the founder of genetics William Bateson, and later in French and German scientific institutions. Vavilov always had reverential respect for Bateson, and later wrote: "Fearless in criticism and magnanimous in appraisal, he was an apostle of research."

Thus the family, his schooling, and his teachers—everything favored Vavilov's development as a scientist. Even at that time he spoke of honesty and purity of thought and of tolerance for other people's opinion as "the gene of probity" and had no patience for people lacking this "gene."

The Saratov period in Vavilov's life began in 1917. He was soon elected professor and took charge of the Saratov University Department of Genetics, Selection, and Private Agriculture. He fell in love with the sultry, harsh, and sunny steppe, studied its flora, wrote the work "Field Crops in the Southeast," published the major monograph "Plant Immunity Against Infectious Diseases," and—and this was his main work—elaborated the "Law on Homologous Series in Hereditary Variability." That caused a sensation. It was here that "Vavilov's star" emerged and ascended.

This law makes it possible not only to systematize the entire variety of species already existing in nature, but also to predict the existence of plants with still undiscovered features. This law is rightfully compared with Mendeleyev's Tables.

Vavilov gained international recognition in 1921, when he read a report on this subject at the International Phytopathology Congress in New York.

Nikolay Ivanovich took scientific expeditions to more than 50 countries, traveled to all continents except the Antarctic and Australia, and studied the world's main crop farming regions. But all his travel was exclusively purposeful and constituted a hunt for plant resources. This was dictated by the vital interests of the need to mobilize these resources for the creation of the country's food stocks. Here is an example.

A devastating drought hit the Volga Valley and other regions in 1921. It became necessary to elaborate radical measures to counter the elements. Nikolay Ivanovich embarked on a collection of drought-resistant plants. His travels took him to Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Greece, Syria, Lebanon, and later to Ethiopia and Eritrea.

While in the United States and Canada he again worked on the collection of plant seeds which we needed, and did the same in Central and South America, the Far East, Japan, and Taiwan. "No matter which country I was studying," Nikolay Ivanovich wrote in his book "Five Continents," "I wanted to achieve a lot, to understand that country's 'crop farming soul' and its conditions, to become familiar with its species structure, to extract whatever was most necessary, and to combine into an integral whole information on that country and the evolution of world crop farming and world plant breeding." His book "Crop Farming in Afghanistan" is a model of such superb work combining elements of geography and ethnography.

Obviously, the most important results of these numerous expeditions boil down to just two: First, the creation of a worldwide collection of crop plants and related plants, which reached 200,000 specimens by 1940, and, second, the creation of a teaching on the centers of origin of crop plants. These works are so widely known that there is no need to speak of them in greater detail. N.I. Vavilov himself wrote in his work "Paths of Soviet Selection" that "hundreds of the best foreign selection varieties have undergone... tests in our fields... It was as if the entire world collection underwent Soviet tests... It can be said without exaggeration that Soviet plant breeders have acquired the key to world crop variety resources."

Following publication of his work "Centers of the Origin of Crop Plants" in 1926, which was the first to demonstrate localization and the laws governing the spread of plants cultivated on our planet and won one of the first Lenin Prizes for its author, Vavilov continued to study this problem. Soon afterwards he published a small but exceptionally important work, "Geographical Laws Governing the Spread of Crop Plant Genes," followed in 1940 by "Teaching on the Origins of Crop Plants Since Darwin."

Nikolay Ivanovich was a bold, courageous, and hardy traveler who conquered steep slopes, impassable jungles, and sultry deserts. It was not for nothing that he was awarded the Przhevalskiy Gold Medal for geographical accomplishments.

Nikolay Vavilov laid the foundations of crop plant selection at a time when our selection science was very young in comparison with West Europe. He advanced the premise that selection is an independent science. It is built upon genetics, the selection of starting material, the theory of species as a system, and genotypic immunity.

In 1935 he published yet another major work, "Theory of Plant Immunity to Infectious Diseases," and in 1940 he delivered a report on the laws of plants' natural immunity whose theses are the key to the discovery of immune forms.

The essence of Vavilov's teaching on immunity boils down to the fact that immunity develops under the influence of natural selection only in conditions which promote infection and, as a rule, are manifest only where the parasite against which selection is developing resistance is present.

He demanded close cooperation between geneticists and selectionists. "Our task... is to make the work of selectionists genetically more meaningful," he wrote, "and to firmly link the work of geneticists with selection. Both sides will gain from this."

Vavilov and his collaborators created the three-volume work "Theoretical Foundations of Selection," which is still the fundamental guide on applied genetics based on botanical, geographical, and genetic principles.

On coming to head the USSR Academy of Sciences Genetics Institute in the early thirties, Nikolay Ivanovich invited the world's outstanding geneticists—C. Bridges, T.J. Muller [initials as published], and D. Kostov—to work there. In 1929 he organized an all-union congress of genetics, selection, seed breeding, and pedigree livestock breeding in Leningrad. He was elected in absentia president of the Seventh International Genetics Congress, which, unfortunately, was not held in our country. This election was a recognition of the major achievements of Soviet biologists and their leader, Nikolay Vavilov, in the science of genetics, which was comparatively young at that time.

Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov displayed extraordinary talent as a major organizer of science. He was the de facto founder and irreplaceable leader of the All-Union Plant Breeding Institute until 1940.

"All our designs," Nikolay Ivanovich wrote, "are aimed at creating a stable and well balanced institution tackling practical tasks but of a profoundly scientific nature." The institute brought together a talented collective, it was there that the most burning and major problems of the development of Soviet plant breeding were tackled, and it was there that all world experience was accumulated. A genetics and selection station was set up. Virtually the entire country was covered by a network of the institute's departments, experimental stations, and outposts. Such institutions were set up near Murmansk and Derbent, near Tashkent and Armavir, in the Crimea and the Aral region, in Turkmenia and Azerbaijan, in the Pamir Mountains and Maritime Kray.

All this was done for the sake of establishing crop farming in the Polar regions and the dry steppes, in mountains and swamps, in the Northeast and Far East—in short, in all corners of our vast motherland with its boundless variety of climate and surface relief, density and system of human settlement, and much else.

The institute employed famous scientists like physiologist Maksimov, cytologist Levitskiy, anatomist Aleksandrov, geneticist Karpechenko, fruit grower Pashkevich, selection specialist Pisarev, Flyansberger, Sinskaya, Talanov, and many others.

A state crop strain testing service with 287 strain testing stations in different parts of the country was organized at Nikolay Ivanovich's initiative.

The All-Union Plant Breeding Institute became the flagship of the expanding network of agricultural science institutions. Institutes for agricultural economics, crop farming, combating drought, plant protection, stockraising, fisheries, and land reclamation were already in existence at that time.

VASKHNIL was created by a USSR Council of People's Commissars resolution dated 25 June 1929, and Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov was appointed its president 29 June. He said that now we have "an integrated system of scientific research work in agriculture, unified by the Academy"—VASKHNIL.

VASKHNIL's basic tasks were formulated by Vavilov in January 1930 with such precision, and today they sound so contemporary, that I ask you to let me read some extracts from this document.

"In our view, the paramount task of the academy and its institutes is profoundly original research work aimed at solving the most important practical agricultural tasks... The first task of the Academy and its institutes is to encourage creative work, focus minds on the most important tasks... try to find new paths.

"The implementation of practical measures in our country with its diverse conditions demands primarily specific regional data. The academy's activity must cover the entire union... The academy... will have to pay exceptional attention to this second basic task: The synthesis, the pooling of scientific work by regional, republican, and oblast stations, the coordination of their work, and the application of standard research methods.

"Scientific work is profoundly international, and genuine scientists are internationalists. While following our own path, developing our own research work, and raising it to unprecedented heights, we must keep up with the standards of world science...

"The enormous tasks... will demand new cadres; these new cadres, like the old ones, must be imbued with the spirit of serving the agricultural revolution. Within a very short time, the Lenin Academy must train new cadres...

"Henceforth, research work must be closely linked with production. Some research work must be transferred to production itself...

"It is necessary to reequip our laboratories and ensure a tenfold increase in their output. Research work must be mechanized...

"Tremendous work lies ahead of economic research scientists..."

Nikolay Ivanovich recalled time and again the need "to create a strong theory which can keep pace with advances in technology and economics..."

It was along these avenues that the academy's activity developed. There was a fast growth of the number of scientific institutions—sectorial, applied, and theoretical—the training of scientific cadres developed broadly, ties with foreign scientific institutions were strengthened, VASKHNIL's prestige grew, and scientists from various countries traveled here to engage in lively scientific discussions and participate in various conferences. But things were, unfortunately, to change soon.

Nikolay Ivanovich was relieved of the office of president in 1935, and 2 years later the academy's leadership was taken over by Lysenko, who remained there for many years. The ugly phenomenon of Lysenkoism gradually developed in Soviet biology and agricultural science. How could that happen in the mid-20th century? This is neither an easy nor a rhetorical question. It developed in the conditions of the personality cult, absence of glasnost, and trampling of democracy and legality which prevailed during the thirties and forties. These were grim and and really tragic years in the life of our people and state. This was exhaustively covered in M.S. Gorbachev's report in the Kremlin on 2 November.

Vavilov perished. Lysenko took charge of biological and agricultural science. These two men were direct opposites.

Vavilov exemplified passion and ardor in science, all-consuming capacity for work, purposefulness, single-mindedness, encyclopedic knowledge, the broadest of horizons, the loftiest of culture, the greatest tolerance and respect for opponents, personal modesty, charm, benevolence, and utmost support for young people. Initially he backed the initiative of the young agronomist Lysenko, helped his career, and even recommended him as member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the basis of most promising hopes.

Lysenko was not totally ungifted, he was industrious and energetic, but he was also uncultured, uneducated, crude, intolerant of opponents, sly and timeserving, and extremely ambitious.

It was only natural that joint work would inevitably produce a clash between two such characters. This is not a matter of personalities, but of deep-rooted phenomena. We have on the one hand the consistent, solidly argued, and realistic solution of major scientific and national economic problems and, on the other hand, an immediate and hasty reply with highly promising assurances that any set task and any raised slogan can be implemented within a sometimes unrealistically short time. At times, in conditions of objective difficulties, such promises can be tempting.

We have to answer the question: What is Lysenkoism and wherein lies its essence?

Obviously, Lysenkoism can be described as an ugly social phenomenon which is alien to socialism, developed in Soviet science in the period of the personality cult, and took the form of Lysenko's monopoly, attempts to destroy and defame all other schools and trends, the creation of an atmosphere of toadyism and cult of Lysenko himself, disregard for methodology and correct experimentation, and loud advertising of inadequately tested recommendations for production, not to mention Lysenko's theoretical constructs, which boiled down to nothing but the long-abandoned Lamarckism.

Lysenkoism developed in conditions when glasnost was absent and democracy deformed, it was itself a product of the epoch of the personality cult, and disappeared from the scene together with the personality cult.

Maybe it would not be worth talking at such length about all this today, but individuals still write to us letters suggesting Lysenko's "rehabilitation." Such a formulation of the question is incorrect, because Lysenko was never repressed or slandered by anyone, whereas he himself attached all sorts of impermissible labels to major and honored scientists merely because they did not share his views. But matters went beyond labels; the notorious August 1948 VASKHNIL session—that triumph of Lysenkoism—was followed by mass persecutions with far-reaching organizational results, especially of geneticists, agrochemists, and plant physiologists. Classic genetics as a science was expelled from VUZ's and scientific institutions, and this inflicted serious damage on the development of our science and the training of its cadres.

Let us also look at the philosophical aspect of the so-called "Michurin biology," whose creation was credited to Lysenko, who abused the good name of Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin, a great experimenter and successful selectionist. It denied the fact of the existence of a specific material vehicle of heredity, the gene, and held that this function was performed by "any particle of the body." This mechanical, vulgarly materialistic, and essentially idealistic concept of denying the material vehicle of heredity was held to be genuinely materialistic, while materialist geneticists were proclaimed to be reactionary idealists and destroyed as such. Lysenko had a special ideologist—Prezent—to supply such philosophical constructs, while Academician Mitin also played a part in this unsavory work.

To the credit of many scientists, it should be said that they did not let themselves be crushed by Lysenkoism—people like Dubinin, Skribin, Zhebrak, Rapoport, Nemchinov, Lisitsyn, and others. The Lysenkoists also failed to eliminate entire trends and institutes which continued their creative work even in the difficult conditions. Vavilov's best traditions were also kept alive.

I am authorized to declare that today's membership of VASKHNIL profoundly regrets the fact that the academy's difficult history contains a sad incident like the August 1948 session.

I am authorized to declare that today's membership of VASKHNIL condemns and rejects everything linked with Lysenkoism.

VASKHNIL consistently and persistently implements major measures to overcome the grave consequences of Lysenkoism. Both the academy and its institutes are creating a healthy creative atmosphere precluding any manifestations of monopolism.

We have adopted a thoughtful and solicitous attitude toward Vavilov's scientific heritage and are further developing in today's conditions the avenues mapped out by him. For example, the world collection of crop plants is being further enlarged and the expeditions he first embarked on are being expanded. Scientists from the All-Union Plant Breeding Institute have investigated the plant resources of an additional 36 countries and, in pursuit of this goal, have traveled on 3 occasions to Australia, which Nikolay Ivanovich did not manage to visit.

An Academy Presidium session in Leningrad comprehensively discussed problems of further developing the Vavilov All-Union Plant Breeding Institute on the basis of creative utilization of his ideas.

The geographical network of the All-Union Plant Breeding Institute's experimental stations, set up by Vavilov, has not only been fully preserved but is being successfully expanded. It has a great methodical and methodological influence on the state of genetic, selection, and biotechnological work in VASKHNIL and Gosagroprom scientific institutions. The last few years have seen the creation of 53 plant breeding and 23 livestock breeding selection centers, where selection work is carried out by integrated collectives of geneticists, cytologists, physiologists, biochemists, and other specialists. The methods of tissue culture and of cell and genetic engineering are being assimilated.

Creatively continuing N.I. Vavilov's work and implementing his rich scientific legacy, Soviet selectionists have achieved outstanding results in the creation of new intensive types of varieties and hybrids. World standards have been achieved in selection work of Academicians Pavel Panteleymonovich Lukyanenko, Vasiliy Stepanovich Pustovoyt, Vasiliy Nikolayevich Remeslo, Mikhail Ivanovich Khadzhinov, Valentina Nikolayevna Mamontova, and Avedikt Lukyanovich Mazlumov. They developed the unsurpassed "Bezostaya-1" and "Mironov-808" winter wheat varieties and the "Saratov-29" spring wheat, which occupy large expanses of sown area. They have been used, both in our own country and abroad, to develop new high-productivity and high-quality varieties.

Work on the immunity of crop plants is being expanded, and in this work we have a priceless method in Nikolay Vavilov's theoretical basic principles of this major problem, which is becoming increasingly topical as production becomes more intensive and the ecological situation becomes more acute. We are developing biological plant protection methods at accelerated pace.

Soviet and world practice has vividly confirmed Nikolay Vavilov's scientific forecast regarding the promising nature of hybrid vigor—heterosis. Evidence of this can be seen in the millions of hectares sown to hybrid rice, corn, sorghum, and sunflower in many countries around the world.

The VASKHNIL Presidium systematically examines at its sessions and at general assembly sessions the major problems of biological and agricultural science and the methodological questions of its development, primarily those involving systems analysis, biotechnology, and the application of electronics.

Nikolay Ivanovich attached exceptional importance to the problem of stability in crop farming and he personally studied it, especially during the Saratov period of his life, because the Volga valley has always been the epicenter of the harshest droughts in our country. We are continuing to give thorough attention to this problem, bearing in mind the probability of a global climatic rise in temperature and the greater likelihood of droughts in the moderate latitudes where our steppe regions, the country's granary, are located. Extreme climatic phenomena have been studied over a period of 1,000 years, with particular attention given to the last 100 years.

In May 1987 we held a scientific session in Volgograd to discuss the problem of stability and elaborated a comprehensive program covering questions of dry crop farming systems, the selection of drought-resistant crops, which Nikolay Ivanovich considered of exceptional importance, selection for resistance to drought and salinity, the development of land reclamation and the planting of trees as an anti-erosion measure, the design of appropriate equipment, and the formation of responsible personnel collectives.

In July 1987 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the well known resolution on the development of agrarian science. It is based on the fundamental principles formulated by N.I. Vavilov at the time of VASKHNIL's creation and, of course, takes into account the new situation, the new problems, and the new methods of solving them. Here one can also perceive the genius of a man who managed not only to profoundly analyze the past and perceive the present, but also to look into the distant future.

VASKHNIL is becoming effectively an intersectorial scientific center which has been assigned the task of providing scientific support for all agro-industrial complex sectors and the entire production chain from genetics and selection, through technology, organization and economics of production, and storage and processing of output, to the final marketable form and sale of output.

VASKHNIL concentrates its activity on key problems concerning the development of the agrarian sector of the country's economy like maintaining and enhancing soil fertility; developing plants for different regions in the country that are highly productive and immune to diseases, resistant to extreme environmental conditions, and repay well expenditure on fertilizers and irrigation; substantiating intensive, resource-saving, and waste-free technologies in plant and livestock breeding with mandatory consideration of ecological consequences; developing reliable and economical equipment for such technologies; substantiating an effective economic management mechanism and modern forms of production organization which preclude any lack of personal responsibility and wage leveling; thrifty utilization of land, water, and energy resources and the quest for new energy sources.

New avenues in fundamental research like gene engineering, biotechnology, and molecular biology become increasingly important in the solution of all these problems.

We attach decisive importance to methodological questions and the joint training of scientific cadres with the USSR Academy of Sciences. Major importance in this work attaches to the integration of sectorial agrarian collectives with academic institutes dealing with fundamental theoretical problems. This is another of Vavilov's traditions. A group of major scientists and members of the USSR Academy of Sciences were recently elected to membership of VASKHNIL, including Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, A.A. Bayev, A.L. Kursanov, V.Ye. Sokolov, G.K. Skryabin, R.G. Butenko, A.A. Zhuchenko, and others. This was not a mere formality, but a substantial enhancement of the standards of all our work.

Questions of biology are widely covered in VASKHNIL press organs like *Vestnik Selskokhozyaystvennoy Nauki*, *Doklady VASKHNIL*, and *Selskokhozyaystvennaya Biologiya*.

VASKHNIL and the agro-industrial complex today have at their disposal a widespread network of scientific institutions at union, republican, and oblast levels. An organizational restructuring is now under way involving the setting up of 18 major scientific complexes and oblast and kray scientific support centers, the network of science and production associations is being expanded, science and production systems are taking shape, and base farms are being set up in every administrative region.

Science has a vanguard role to play in the conditions of the revolutionary restructuring of all spheres of society now under way in our country. Agricultural science has been assigned the responsible task of elaborating the scientific foundations for creating an agro-industrial complex worthy of our country and capable of fully meeting needs for high-quality foodstuffs.

Nikolay Ivanovich Vavilov's entire brilliant life and lively activity were totally devoted to this sacred goal. His feat is immortal, his name will live through the centuries. His ideas have now been adopted by our science and our people for the implementation of the revolutionary transformations being implemented nowadays under the Communist Party's leadership. [Passage omitted noting other speeches at session]

Stalin Victim Vavilov's 'Moral Principles'

PM241225 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 46, 22 Nov 87 p 10

[Yevgeniya Albats article: "Genius and the Villains"; italics as published]

[Text] Life. When taking up his post as teacher at the higher agricultural courses, in Saratov, September 1917, the young Nikolay Vavilov expounded his "credo of agronomist-botanist" (his own term)—the starting point of his future fame as geographer, naturalist and systematizer of plants. Also there, in June 1920, he made public at the 3rd All-Russian Congress of Selectionists, his famous law of homologous series in genetic variability, which has put him among the great evolutionists and geneticists. And it was also in Saratov that his life story came full—he was buried at a common grave for convicts there in January 1943.

"Vavilov is not a man, but a natural phenomenon"—was the saying making the rounds of VIR—the Russian abbreviation of the All-Union Research Institutes of Plant Industry [Vsesoyuznyy Institut Rasteniyevodstva], which he headed for nearly two decades. But what was he like, then? Businesslike, tenacious, a man of rare charm, an intelligent person, but not orthodox—when he came back from Persia he was thinking of dropping botany to go in for Oriental history and architecture. He had an explosive disposition—he could lose his temper and "blow his top". He was well educated. He used to say: "Even a genius cannot sort out a sophisticated problem if he is an ignoramus." He read a tremendous amount and was fond of Leo Tolstoy, Victor Hugo, Romain Rollan and Oriental poetry. He didn't like Dostoyevsky and read Shakespeare's sonnets in the original. He thought it was important to know foreign languages and knew many himself. He used to say—"A scientist should stay on top of the globe." With other people he was ordinary, even and democratic, but kept his distance. He didn't like the word "order" and his orders were given as follows—"I'm asking everyone to outdo themselves!" "I've come to Petrograd from deep in the Belorussian wilderness."

Ye. Yakushevskiy, a veteran member of VIR staff, told me. "I was surprised that there were such people as Vavilov in the world." He was an intellectual and quite reticent, despite all his openness. He joked about his merchant ancestors, but he knew and respected their traditions. Professor Ye. Sinskaya reminisces that he could easily tell a person of his own "class". "Whose are you?"—he went over to the dialect of the Moscow merchants. He was a convinced atheist, but treated death seriously. What else? He was a naturally lively and witty person, full of energy. He liked very much speedy riding cars, was an excellent toastmaster and a poor lecturer. But he charmed people with his own obsession. Staff members of Soviet consulates in China used to collect samples of cultivated plants and send them to him in Leningrad. One more very important feature—he was condescending to human weaknesses and forgave a lot, but only to a certain extent. When, in the early 30s a VIR staff member came back after a spell in jail and told Vavilov that he had "confessed" to everything (he had to "confess" to being a member of some sort of counterrevolutionary organization which had existed purportedly in the institute, Vavilov said: "I don't condemn him, but feel a great pity for him... and yet I also feel contempt for him!" He used to underestimate his enemies—he pitied them. He thought that they would do right as soon as they actually started working. As a genius should be he was absent-minded—he missed trains, left his galoshes at the homes he visited and would often take somebody else's hat by mistake. He wasn't fastidious, but pedantic in the way he dressed, in the sense that he stuck to the good old etiquette—a three-piece suit, a white shirt and a tie. He was always clean-shaven. As A. Khvat, an investigator who handled Vavilov's case, said, he amazed people with his dapperness. He loaned money easily or simply gave it away, but in the expeditions he kept up impeccable accounts. He was fond of sweets and always had chocolates in his pockets. He didn't smoke and hardly drank at all. He never went in for sports but had very good health. He used to say: "It is bad manners to fall ill!" He had a phenomenal capacity for work, though liked to be given credit for this phenomenon. About vacations he said—"Oh, let them be, after all, we're not working at a plant." He wasn't a saint. He was fond of women and they of him. In general, I think that his passion was, maybe, his chief feature. He had a passion for everything and, above all, for science. When the Moscow Art Theatre Studio came to Leningrad, the VIR staff went to see their production collectively. Ye. Sinskaya writes: "He was sitting in the front row, before the orchestra. He sat for a time, then took the wheat seeds from his pocket, put them onto the footlights and started examining them." One of his veteran colleagues used to say: "It is the first time in my life that I see a man who goes in for science, foaming at the mouth!"

From an informer's statement: "It is just hard to imagine that the restorers of capitalism would bypass such a person as Vavilov (here and further on the italics are mine - Ye.A), who enjoyed authority in wide agronomical circles. I cannot but think that he, as a man of rightist convictions, which they know very well, coming from millionaires, would not be associated with their general organization. He is well known by the rightists, as I can judge from Bukharin's works... In particular, who in the Presidium of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences needed... to delete from the verbatim report of my report at the 4th session of the Academy the place where I reported on the fascist content of Vavilov's concept?... That is why I'm approaching, through you, your whole system, in order to take measures to reveal the circumstances mentioned above. Getting to know in detail about sabotage in the organization of agricultural science means getting rid of the results of sabotage more quickly..." [footnote: VIR Archives. Rost. 2, c.67, p. 10] Date: 7.03.38 signature: G. Shlykov G. Shlykov - a professor, department head at VIR. [footnote: State Archives of Scientific-Technical Documentation (Lenigrad), f. 318, rost. 1, c. 1043] From the memoirs of Ye. Sinskaya. "He was an extremely healthy fellow... with tough nerves... and with an outstanding ability to manipulate, blackmail and exaggerate."

It would be very naive to try to attempt to write down in a newspaper article what Vavilov had done. He - the first director of the institute of Experimental Agronomy, Applied Botany and Genetics, stood at the source of organizational work in agricultural science in the country. Before the Revolution Russia had only several plant breeding departments. He is the author of 350 research papers, many of which belong to the treasury of world biology - his theory of the centres of origin of plants has for the first time provided the opportunity for a scientific approach to selection, his fundamental law of homologous series has been confirmed today on the molecular level. Studying only the plants, he guessed this law, common to all biological organisms. He travelled over half the globe, visiting 60 countries, and compiled a unique 250,000 samples - collection of plant seeds - a bank, as it were, of the genes that are disappearing from the face of the earth. The whole world was an experimental field for him. He really did stand on the globe. "This fabulously productive man," wrote "G. Meller, a well-known geneticist, has done doubtlessly more for the genetic development of Soviet crop farming than anyone else has done before for any country in the world." What was I not offered to remain there, in alien lands," Vavilov told D. Ter-Avanesyan, a postgraduate student of his," but I'm a Russian and you realize what it means for a Russian man to be left without his native land...I collected seeds, sometimes at the price of life, realizing that I'm doing this for my own country... In return I'm given the nickname Morganist-Mendelist..." "What have they done?" exclaimed Academician D. Pryanishnikov, when Vavilov was arrested. "They have put a citizen of the world into a cage!"

Lysenko. This name has gone down in history, as the name of the man who led the war against genetics, as the antipode of Vavilov, as the child, and at the same time, the symbol of amorality.

In 1927 journalist Vitaly Fedorovich wrote in *Pravda*: "If one is to judge a man from one's first impression, then you get from this Lysenko a feeling of toothache - may he be healthy - so gloomy he looks. He is a man of few words and with an unremarkable face - one only remembers the grim look of his eyes, roaming the earth as if he had decided to murder someone." Vavilov hadn't seen this. And his legend produced the theme of fate - the genius has begotten his own hangman. But I think it is not all that simple.

True, Vavilov did write in 1932: "I was in Odessa. Lysenko's work is wonderful." Yes, true enough, Vavilov did defend him from many attacks. Yes, Vavilov himself nominated the future "people's Academician" as a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

But he wrote, defended and nominated because he regarded Lysenko as a talented, obsessed and industrious (in something a kindred soul) man. And at the time Lysenko's ideas were quite sane. For example, Lysenko was elaborating the theory of stage development of plants, which was then studied by Professor N. Maksimov in VIR, and Lysenko outdid him! Therefore, it was absolutely natural for Vavilov to help him as he had helped many others. "We must support the Petrovs. Maybe there is a correct intuition in their, as we think, incorrect experiments," he wrote about some inventors. Lysenko's ignorance? Of course, he saw it. But he didn't dare to grudge Lysenko this, probably feeling the usual guilt of the Russian intelligentsia before a man from the people. Besides that, Vavilov probably thought that scant knowledge was something that could be remedied. Because at the time there were also staff members in VIR (from the young ones), who were not very knowledgeable - because at the time people came to work at the institutes straight from industrial enterprises or the fields and had quite often a very poor education. And Vavilov taught them, realizing that real science called for a broad overall standar - he read lectures on handling sources, invited foreign language teachers, regularly inspected their library cards and even found a good dancing teacher. "You see he was trying to polish us up on the outside," I read in the memoirs of one of his postgraduate students. But Vavilov could not imagine that Lysenko and the like would not want to study after they became scientists, that they would counter his argument: "to display greater concern for the precision of the methods and not make hurried conclusions. Science doesn't believe anybody, it believes facts" with their own, that didn't call for thinking or for proof: "We are for advanced science, which Comrade Stalin and Comrade Andreyev (a Central Committee Secretary at the time - Ye.A.) called advanced at the 18th Party Congress." That Lysenko's simple idea - "the main thing is - love the land"- combined with the promise of victories (and awards) to come soon - would capture even honest minds, and that Lysenko himself would prefer to exchange his talent for falsifications, political intrigues, bas-reliefs in show windows of art salons and the anthem - "Glory to Academician Lysenko" - performed by the State Choir. All this was so uncomprehensible, so impossible for Vavilov that he didn't want to believe it, because all that meant the crash of his entire world outlook, of al the philosophy of his life, which had seemed to have passed the test of time. He allowed himself to harbour the illusion that science, which was so necessary for the country, would reject everything bad itself and heal the prodigal sons. Vavilov was measuring life from his own point of view. But his and Lysenko's morals were of a different calibre. Vavilov's good was in need of social protection. But there was none.

Vavilov "regained consciousness" when discussions shifted from the scientific to the political field. The prevailing opinion is that he rejected active struggle, against whom? Against the vile journalists who juggled his words? Yes. "If we go in for such riff-ruff, then we won't have time for the main work," he used to say. Against Lysenko and his people? He did struggle. The question is - how? He was persuading in 1936 that: "Even though we do differ in certain theoretical questions, still we have the same aspirations." He explained in 1938: "At present only the most convincing facts, quite a lot of which have been accumulated, can be confronted to swearing." In 1939 he wrote, covering up others himself: "I'm now busy saving the sinking geneticists from the Dubinin-Sveshnikova group. I hope we'll save them." In 1940 he wrote to Benediktov, People's Commissar of Agriculture: "Capitalizing on his status, Comrade Lysenko has, in fact, started to persecute his ideological opponents." Lastly, a year prior to that he read the "Lectures on the history of genetics", which was Vavilov's civic feat. "Suicide," his friends were saying. But he couldn't have done otherwise. He didn't know how. "One should not let go of moral principles."

But Lysenko could. Together with his henchmen he called his opponents by political names, realizing very well (it was the mid-30s) that in so doing he was, in fact, providing grounds for their arrest. He was an excellent tool.

Repentance was expected from Vavilov, not by Lysenko (too small a calibre), but by Stalin. He waited for it in 1934 when Vavilov was prevented from going abroad. He waited in 1935 when the anniversary celebration of VIR were cancelled and Vavilov - recent member of the Central Executive Committee, the All-Union Central Executive Committee and the Leningrad City Soviet - was not elected anywhere. In 1939 when the institute was being stifled, the staff was cut - as well as the funds - to a minimum. Stalin waited for repentance not for belonging to the Weismannists-Morganists (although Stalin, of course, was charmed by Lysenko's promises to increase yields quickly and sharply), but for following principles, for preserving his inner freedom, for his conviction that he should think and act as his conscience told him. Then, maybe, he would remain alive. But then he wouldn't have been Vavilov. I read thousands of pages in the cases now in the archives - he did say "great Comrade Stalin" and he did mention "works by Trofim Lysenko", but there was no political demagogy, nor repentance.

The portrait of Vavilov was suddenly removed in 1940 from the Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow where the works of VIR were on display. He said: "Nothing to be done, some things are inevitable... I suppose I'll have to go to my cross." He did not let go of his moral principles.

On October 12, 1940, 67 days after Vavilov was arrested, Trofim Lysenko's nomination for the Stalin Prize was put forward at the Academic Council of VIR with a vote of 24 "for" and one abstention.

From an interview with Aleksandr Khvat, investigator on Vavilov's case: "Aleksandr Grigoryevich, did you believe that Vavilov was guilty?"

"I didn't believe the spying charges, of course - there was no proof. As for sabotage - he was doing something in a strange direction in science - I set up a commission led by an academician from the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, I think. I also visited Lysenko. How did he behave? He was very apprehensive and crafty in his behaviour. In general, if we're to choose which of them was more likeable - then Vavilov and Lysenko were poles apart."

"What was Vavilov like at interrogations? He did not try to denigrate anybody?"

"No, he didn't. He was not that sort of person. He was very calm. He answered questions and then added things to the protocol... When there was nothing to do he asked me for paper and a pencil and wrote something about his science... He'd written quite a lot. I don't remember the title. I included it in the roster and put it in his file."

"It was the 'History of Development of World Crop Farming'. The MS was lost. Didn't you pity Vavilov? After all, he was going to be shot?"

"Ah, there were so many such people! I wrote the indictment which ended with: 'To USSR Procurator's Office: decide the question of whether to be put to trial.' Then I gave him it to read."

"How did Vavilov react?"

"He read it and said: 'Well, Aleksandr Grigoryevich, we've spent quite a lot of time with you....' I said: 'Yeah, in this time it'd be possible to finish an institute.' It was just a joke, you know."

"Did you think about him after that?"

"In 1962 I was expelled from the Party in connection with Vavilov's case."

OGONEK Cited on Rehabilitation of Bukharin

LD302130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1942 GMT 30 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, November 30 (TANJUG)—The Soviet weekly *Ogonek* in its latest issue carries a lengthy interview with the widow of Nikolay Bukharin, one of Lenin's closest associates who perished in Stalin's purges in 1938.

Judging by the interview, Bukharin's full rehabilitation seems to be underway.

Bukharin's name was mentioned in a positive context for the first time after 50 years in Mikhail Gorbachev's report at the central function commemorating the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. Gorbachev did not, however, speak at any greater length about Nikolay Bukharin, whom Lenin had called a "party favourite."

Ogonek also publishes the text of a letter to Gorbachev by Bukharin's widow Ana Mihailovna, in which she addresses him not only in her own name but also in the name of Bukharin who, before being taken to prison, asked her "to fight for his posthumous rehabilitation".

Bukharin, who was accused of murdering Kirov, maintaining espionage links with fascists and other similar trumped-up charges, insisted that his wife learn by heart his political testament addressed to the party. Ana Mikhailovna has sent the text of the testament to Gorbachev.

The interview with Bukharin's widow is revealing about the last months of Bukharin's life in which he, fully aware of Stalin's noose tightening around him, went on a hunger strike to protest the false charges.

The text of Bukharin's testament—"A Letter to Coming Generations of Party Officials"—has not been published in the Soviet Union, as has neither his letter to Stalin, which was found after the dictator's death in his desk.

Yakovlev, Smirnov on Rehabilitations

AU011503 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Nov 87 p 8

[Tomislav Milinovic report: "The Second Wave of Rehabilitation"]

[Excerpts] It has become obvious since the speech that Mikhail Gorbachev made recently at the festive session on the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution that the Soviet Union is standing on the very threshold of the second great wave of the rehabilitation of innocent Stalinist victims. As is known, the first rehabilitations followed in the wake of Khrushchev's "secret report" at the 20th party congress in 1956, when Nikita Sergeyevich bravely spoke out and condemned the personality cult and the series of Stalin's misdeeds and crimes, but that process of de-Stalinization—despite its strong beginning—was gradually quelled, only to be completely stopped and "forgotten" at the beginning of the seventies. [passage omitted]

Only 1 day after Gorbachev's speech at the Kremlin, Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, himself a historian by profession, was simply showered with questions at a press conference. The topic "forced upon him" was rehabilitation. The same "shower" of journalists's questions was received by prominent Soviet historians in the press center 1 day later who—now under new circumstances—made an effort to bring more scientific light to the heap of insufficiently examined circumstances and facts.

In connection with the "dark side" in the history of the Soviet society and "blank pages" in its historiography, Yakovlev presented several theses which, in short, boil down to the following: lessons and messages of the past do not concern only the Soviet Union and second, an unprincipled struggle for power was waged after Lenin's death and power itself was abused. [passage omitted]

"The possibility for new research is being created now. Scientists do not know everything themselves, therefore one has to open the archives to them. How many repressions have there been and how many rehabilitations? Various figures exist in the world and there is an opinion that not a single one is correct. The figure has not been established yet, and the most important thing is that not one innocent man should be left unrehabilitated, Georgiy Smirnov, director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed. [passage omitted]

The remark that Central Committee Secretary Yakovlev made on the mistakes of the past not concerning "only us" concern, of course, all other socialist countries where show trials of many party and state leaders were held following the example of Stalinist processes particularly after the Cominform resolution of 1948. Some western journalists have connected those lessons and messages with the "Prague Spring" and the armed forces of some Warsaw Pact members entering Czechoslovakia. In this connection, Smirnov says the following: "Historians of a number of socialist countries should reexamine some problems. One should start pondering on the question of 1968 too."

It was in 1968 that "Prague spring" actually happened.

Correction to XX CENTURY AND PEACE Article

Due to a composition error, the headline of the item "Abandonment of NEP in 1920's Decried" from Moscow *XX Century and Peace* No 7, published in the 1 December Soviet Union *Daily Report*, pages 72-75, was not offset and printed in boldface, or printed in the Table of Contents.

Briefs

New Tajik Radio Program

A new Tajik radio program has appeared in the language of the Crimean Tatars. This is the beginning of regular news and music broadcasts for the Crimean Tatars living in the republic. Tajik radio has asked this section of the public to come up with suggestions for programs. The radio journalists work with the multinational composition of the republic's population in mind. Apart from Tajik, broadcasts are made in Russian, Uzbek, Kirghiz, and German. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Nov 87 LD*]

Radio Relay Station

People living in the settlement of Sverdlovsk in Shchelkovskiy rayon can now listen to three all-union radio programs thanks to today's commissioning of a radio relay station. Construction of radio relay stations is continuing in Moscow Oblast. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 87 LD*]

Economic

Zaykov Opens Conference on State Enterprise

PM301409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS PRAVDA report: "Strengthening the Economic Foundations of Restructuring"]

[Text] The party organization and all labor collectives of the capital have launched detailed preparations for a crucial stage of the economy's restructuring—the transfer of the majority of associations, plants, and construction sites to operating in conditions of full economic accountability [polnyy khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing—scheduled for the start of next year.

A city conference to examine enterprises' and organizations' degree of readiness for the introduction of the new economic mechanism and the entry into force of the Law on the State Enterprise (Association) was held 27 November in Moscow. Taking part in its work were L.A. Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; V.G. Afonin, O.S. Belyakov, L.F. Bobykin, and I.P. Yastrebov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; the leaders of central economic departments, USSR ministers, party and soviet officials, and foremost economic leaders, engineers, and scientists.

The conference was opened by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Our society, he said, is entering the new stage of restructuring. As M.S. Gorbachev emphasizes, the chief content of this stage is the further democratization of all social life and the pursuit of a radical economic reform. The country has today undertaken work which is truly enormous in terms of its scale, and whose content is determined by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the June (1987) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

If we speak about the economy then these decisions orient the party and the entire people toward the further improvement of the economic mechanism. Within a short space of time we will have to have completed preparations for the transfer of industrial sectors to full economic accountability and self-financing.

At the same time the new year will see the full entry into force of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association). This is linked in its turn with the further development of self-management, the electivity of leaders, and the galvanization of the work of councils of labor collectives.

Thus we are talking about the deepening of the democratization processes, and in a most crucial sphere at that—the sphere of physical production.

At the new, exceptionally important stage of restructuring still greater significance is attached to the human factor and its creative potential, and the vanguard role of the party organizations and of each Communist is enhanced.

Today we have to make a specific and profound examination of how the party's directives on the transition to the new management conditions are being implemented in practice, directly within the labor collectives.

Specific actions rather than general debate are needed now. It is above all the enterprise and sector leaders who are answerable for the organization and pursuit of this work. But special responsibility rests with the party organs. It is important for all elements of the city organization—from enterprise party groups and committees to party raykoms and gorkoms [as published]—to be brought into action.

The aim of our conference is to analyze the status of Moscow industry's preparation for the transition to the new working conditions and to outline practical and urgent measures to eliminate all obstacles and shortcomings in the way of the introduction of efficient management methods.

A report was then delivered by O.A. Korolev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom. Talking about the first results achieved by Moscow's industry on the path of acceleration, he stressed that in no circumstances should exaggerations, much less complacency, be permitted. These results have been achieved mainly at the expense, rather than with the help, of enthusiasm, and the acceleration of last year has started to tail off. We have failed to reinforce the positions of 1986, even though this task was set by the party gorkom.

The main reason for our "marking time" is the inadequate concentration of efforts on the practical implementation of the new approaches in economic management.

Today we must not strive for acceleration in any sphere without implementing the essence and fundamental innovation of the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum.

Opening the conference held last week at the CPSU Central Committee, M.S. Gorbachev stressed that "we have approached a new and very complex stage of restructuring, one whose core is a line containing two interlinked and mutually dependent aspects—the further democratization of society and radical economic reform."

Economic reform in the city's industry has taken its first steps. Some 160 Moscow enterprises producing one-third of the city's industrial output are working under the conditions of the new economic mechanism. Using the example of front-ranking collectives—the I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicles Plant and the "Krasnaya Rabotnitsa" Factory—to analyze the results obtained when the new economic mechanism is really introduced at enterprises, the keynote speaker drew attention to the fact that in the city as a whole it is not as yet possible to talk about good results at enterprises working under the new conditions. The labor productivity growth rates achieved at them have been lower than at other enterprises. Results in reducing output prime cost and obtaining above-plan profits have been poor. Self-capitalization and full economic accountability have sharply pointed up the now traditional shortcomings in the work of enterprises, and the failings in the planning, management, and organization of production which party organizations, collectives, and economic leaders have come to accept.

Many of our leaders accuse the ministries, the Gosplan, and the Gossnab of a multitude of sins. Of course, they bear a special responsibility for the state of affairs at Moscow enterprises. Clearly it would be right to pose the question in such a way as to ensure that in the month that remains ministry leaders resolve all the questions within their purview that are preventing enterprises switching to economic accountability. But the main responsibility for the state of affairs at enterprises is borne by their leaders. Under the conditions of the considerable expansion of their independence [samostoyatelnost] they must foresee the results of their decisions and be able to organize collectives' work to fulfill them. Party committees should adopt a similar position in work with leadership cadres.

A large backlog of work was allowed to build up by party organizations during the discussion of the draft Law on the State Enterprise (Association) at collectives, when in many cases stress was laid on rights during the distribution of "earnings" rather than on how to increase those "earnings" through better, rational economic management. This way of posing the question was one of the reasons why almost none of the enterprises working under the conditions of complete economic accountability adopted increased plans for next year on the basis of the fuller utilization of internal reserves.

The keynote speaker dwelt in detail on the problems linked with the renewal of output, the constant renewal of production and of the assets held by existing funds, and the improvement of the technological standard of production.

The introduction of state acceptance of output quality is having a most decisive impact both on enterprises' economic indicators and on the moral climate in collectives.

As of 1 January this year state acceptance has been functioning at 59 industrial enterprises. A new group of enterprises is now preparing to introduce state acceptance. This problem cannot be left untouched by party concern. Painstaking and daily explanatory and organizational work at labor collectives is the guarantee of success.

The Law on the State Enterprise is being introduced along with the transition to new economic management methods. Practically all aspects of activity will be placed under the control of the labor collective and its elected council. This shows the democratization of economic management. However, as meetings with the chairmen of labor collective councils at leading enterprises show, on the whole the councils have a poor grasp of their functions, rights, and duties.

The secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom dwelt on a very complex task which will have to be resolved in accordance with the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum. It is a question of reelecting all levels of leader—from team leader to general director—mainly on a competitive basis in 1988, as required by the Law on the State Enterprise. This work will be very considerable and complex. Preparations must be made for it. No unsystematic campaigns, aimlessness, or superficial approaches must be allowed.

The stage of constructive work has started, the speaker said in conclusion. The focus of efforts has switched to the sphere of practical actions.

The speakers at the conference—A. Volskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department; V. Nosov, general director of a production association; A. Nikonov, first secretary of Dzerzhinskiy party raykom; V. Kulichev, milling worker at the "Temp" Production Association; I. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; O. Anfimov, minister of the electrical equipment industry, and others—analyzed in depth the course of Moscow industry's preparations for work under the new conditions and discussed ways to improve economic relations and deepen the restructuring process. Specific measures were discussed to overcome all the obstacles, shortfalls, and "bottlenecks" still hampering the introduction and full utilization of efficient economic management methods.

Restructuring is entering a new stage. Whereas before, the speeches noted, it was increasingly necessary to explain, demonstrate, and substantiate the need for restructuring, now the core of all work is made up of the further democratization of society and radical economic reform. The people's potential is being involved more and more in the renewal that has begun. This requires new approaches from party organizations and new methods of resolving tasks. Today we can no longer act according to the principles of pressure, naked bureaucracy, and carpeting people. The ability to work with people and pool their efforts and the ability of all people to find their place in restructuring is being spotlighted more and more.

The capital's Communists have acheived definite successes in many spheres of economic management. But considerable shortcomings go "hand in hand" with the successes. In order to make up what has been lost and rectify the shortcomings, the speakers noted, we must all put more into our work. Considerably more. The main component which, in our unanimous opinion, must be thoroughly tackled is that of bringing party organizations' organizational and ideological activity into line with the demands of radical economic reform. Economic accountability and self-financing require people to act as their own masters. That is why it is the task of party organizations and all Communists to rectify, coordinate, unite, give impetus to the masses' social activeness, and create a healthy moral atmosphere in labor collectives.

At the new stage, the speakers said, it is important to eradicate once and for all from the work style of party organizations phenomena such as stage management, formalism, and meaningless activity, when good initiatives are enveloped in written regulations and specific work is undermined by eulogizing. The example in everything should be set first and foremost by party gorkom and raykom workers. They must give more thought to how specifically to improve work in individual areas.

Summing up the results of the conference, L.N. Zaykov said that there had been a businesslike, frank discussion of the key issues concerning the Moscow City party organization's activity to prepare enterprises for the transition to full economic accountability in the context of the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association).

All the speakers unanimously supported the party course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development, democratizing social life, and implementing radical economic reform.

Specific proposals were made concerning improvement in the work forms and methods of party committees, soviet and economic organs, and social organizations that are aimed at enhancing labor collectives' activeness and their interest in intensifying production, expanding glasnost, and developing and deepening socialist democracy.

Constructive proposals were made to enhance the role of the human factor, strengthen discipline and order, and establish a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere in the work of the city party organization. The need was stressed to further enhance Communists' militancy, their assertiveness and purposefulness, and their orientation toward real action.

At the same time, serious concern was expressed regarding the insufficient positive improvement in the city's production and social development, the slow eradication of the negative phenomena which have accumulated, and the poor use of scientific and technical achievements. Only one conclusion can be drawn: We must all greatly step up the pace of restructuring, to which there is no alternative.

At the conference held in the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev stressed that the party's vanguard role lies in its ability to shape its work in line with vital requirements, take clear stock of the real historical situation, and perceive the new tasks.

Since the April (1985) Central Committee Plenum our ideas on the logical development of the socialist economy, productive forces, and production relations have been considerably enriched. The June (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum armed the party with principled, specific directives aimed at smashing the mechanism which is holding us back and oriented it toward the extensive introduction of truly economic methods of management. The party has already set about putting its plans into practice.

The process of forming a system of management for national economic complexes and groups of interconnected sectors is actively in progress. Measures have been taken to reduce superfluous administrative units and restructure the activity of ministries and central and economic departments.

Decisions have recently been taken to accelerate the capital's socioeconomic development. They provide for further improvement in the living and working conditions of working people in this city of millions of inhabitants.

There is no doubt that the Moscow party organization has managed to impart a definite dynamism to economic processes in many spheres of the economy. Plans and socialist pledges for the current year are being successfully fulfilled. Industry in many rayons, including Gagarinskiy, Volgogradskiy, Oktyabrskiy, and a number of others, has ensured 100% fulfillment of contractual commitments.

But we must not flatter ourselves with our achievements. The pace of life dictated by restructuring requires us to work better today than yesterday. Hardly a single rayon coped with the targets for reducing prime cost. One in three of the city's enterprises have been fined for production shortfalls. The construction of housing and social, cultural, and consumer projects is under considerable strain.

We cannot tolerate such shortcomings. People expect tangible practical results from restructuring. Everything must be done everywhere to ensure plan fulfillment, which is the decisive prerequisite for the stability of work under the new economic management conditions.

The alignment of the forms and methods of economic management with modern demands is most clearly reflected in the provisions of the Law on the State Enterprise (Association). This document must now become in the direct sense of the word a norm of life for each labor collective and a handbook for all party workers and economic leaders. Without knowledge of its provisions the processes taking place in our economy cannot be correctly directed, and it will be simply impossible to work with and in collectives.

We cannot permit any narrowing of the rights granted to enterprises, as has often happened in the past. The law contains an additional article "On Guarantees of the Observance of Enterprise Rights." It stresses that all organs of state power and administration are responsible for the strict observance of the law's provisions. This is of fundamental importance.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has strictly warned the leaders of central economic departments about the impermissibility of the adoption of any amendments—including any instructions or other explanations and directives—that distort the essence of this most important document. Practical measures are being taken in this respect.

The foundation of success now is to develop and encourage in every possible way the initiative of leaders and their socialist enterprise, and to actively involve the broad working people's masses in economic activity.

The Law on the State Enterprise grants extensive rights to labor collective councils. More than 2,000 councils have already been elected at Moscow enterprises. I want to stress that these are not simply consultative organs under directors. If plans are not balanced with material resources the council can demand that additional work be done on all components of the plan targets.

Stable long-term normatives are now becoming our main planning tools. They all directly link the size of enterprises' income and funds with the results of their activities, unite the interests of collectives with the interests of the state, and are designed to actively stimulate society's development. The first experience of the utilization of the principles of full economic accountability and self-capitalization graphically show how an extensive upsurge in the people's initiative is able to generate an expansion of the labor collectives' rights and independence in practice.

However, the speaker continued, another obvious conclusion is also fair—mere enthusiasm for the implementation of the new economic management conditions is not enough. Some 160 industrial enterprises in the city have already switched to complete economic accountability and self-financing. Their share of total production is 34%. That is considerable. But the qualitative aspect is more important than the quantitative. That is the whole meaning of the work.

We must be unswervingly guided by the provision that what is good for labor collectives must be good for enterprises and society as a whole, and vice versa. In this regard I would like to draw attention to the fact that the shortcomings in the activity of enterprises that have switched to self-financing are not linked with the new system as such but are conditioned by the poor preparations for their transition to the new working conditions.

Self-capitalization and full economic accountability have pointed up more sharply the traditional shortcomings that had emerged previously in enterprises' work, and the failings in production management, planning, and organization. A great deal here, of course, depends on the ministries, but there are many questions which must be resolved by economic leaders and party committees at all levels.

Many speeches have noted in particular that there are still many leaders of enterprises, services, and shops who have a poor grasp of their specific activity under the new conditions. The economic training of cadres is poor.

The principles of full economic accountability are not reaching the shops and sectors. Poor use is being made of effective labor remuneration and bonus payment systems. Yet the potential here is enormous.

One of the main directions of the economic reform under way is the strengthening of the interdependence of territorial and sectorial interests and the development of clear, joint, coordinated action.

Any enterprise—whatever sector it belongs to—must actively participate in resolving social and economic problems, rather than hide behind a "departmental fence." There is little of such mutual understanding as yet, hence many of our problems.

The radical restructuring of economic management must be indissolubly linked with enterprises' retooling. The state of affairs here needs serious improvement.

The party Central Committee has adopted an extensive program for modernizing industry, first and foremost machine building. It must be directly stated that this program is being implemented unsatisfactorily in Moscow's machine building complex.

Equipment renewal rates are poor. They are lower than the average for the country. Moreover, they are even tending to decline.

The creation of state-of-the-art equipment is inconceivable without the use of modern automated design systems—computer-aided design and computer workstations. Everyone now understands this. But can we seriously discuss this if the city's enterprises have neither information about the number of such systems or data about the effectiveness of their use?

Due attention is not being devoted to strengthening the experimental base of scientific research institutes and design bureaus.

The enormous organizational, explanatory, and educational work done in the country during the transition to state acceptance is well known. And it has borne fruit. However, the facts show that poor use is being made of the lessons of the transition to state acceptance. Technical documentation is being revised slowly, the cadre selection process is sluggish, and the work to improve manufacturing processes and strengthen the metrological base is being delayed.

To be blunt, state acceptance has revealed and laid bare the technical faults, organizational shortcomings, irresponsibility, and indifferent attitudes to output quality that had accumulated and become ingrained in many engineering and technical workers over the course of many years. In other words, it revealed the negative factors in production activity which, as a rule, were overlooked not only by economic leaders but by party leaders too.

The overcoming of such negative phenomena is today an indicator of skillful work in the new way. This is attested by the experience of such front-ranking enterprises as the Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant, the First Watch and Clock Plant, the Jig Boring Machine Tool Plant, and others.

As of next year state acceptance will be introduced into construction. There are more shortcomings in this area than in industry. Work techniques are constantly violated. The quality of many elements of construction structures cannot stand up to any criticism. Can we really hand over a finished project to state acceptance if it has been assembled from low-quality construction panels or modules? I recall that when we embarked on the development of measures to improve the quality and reliability of machine building output, the first thing we did was to determine its actual technical standard. This made it possible to correctly select the most effective directions and priorities.

It is understandable that a new standard of technology and production organization is required in order to produce world-class machines and materials. The problem of urgently classifying the standard of articles and assessing the technical status of enterprises is now persistently on the agenda.

The State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and sector ministries have been set the task of developing classifiers for output, first and foremost for promising equipment: flexible modules, rotary conveyor belts, and processing centers.

Moscow's economy occupies a leading place in the practical implementation of the outlined plans to accelerate our industry's progress to the forefront of science and technology. The city's mighty scientific and production potential can and must be used considerably better. The switching of Moscow's economy to the path of acceleration carries with it immense political and social consequences.

That is why we are right to put the question in such a way as to ensure that it is here that the most advanced technology is introduced, that new-generation machines and equipment are developed, and that progressive structures and methods for running scientific and technical processes are drawn up—that is, everything that determines the basis for breakthroughs in all avenues of science and technology. Muscovites are able to cope with this task.

The comprehensive targeted programs for the accelerated development of all sectors of the economy and the social sphere should be a powerful mobilizing factor for bringing existing intensification reserves into play. Some 26 such programs have been developed in Moscow.

This is the right direction. Without focusing efforts on the key questions it will be impossible today to achieve a breakthrough in production intensification or the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

The effective development of integration ties with front-ranking enterprises in the CEMA countries and leading foreign firms is of considerable importance in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Moscow associations, enterprises, and organizations are still making very poor use of the rights accorded them in the sphere of foreign economic activity.

The other day, the first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom went on to say, a seminar of Moscow party raykom first secretaries was held. Together with a group of seminar participants we visited cultural and consumer projects in Gagarinskiy Rayon and met and chatted with people.

The conversations were sometimes very blunt. Muscovites cited a mass of examples of bureaucratism, callousness, mismanagement, and inattentiveness to their requirements and needs. Complaints were rightly made about disruptions in supplies of fruit, vegetables, and meat and dairy products, the low quality of many types of consumer goods, and poor working conditions.

I must state bluntly that most of the questions could have been successfully and effectively resolved by local organs of power.

I recall once again that all rights have now been handed over to local organizations. They must finally start using them. There are already positive examples of this. In the same Gagarinskiy Rayon an economically accountable data processing center has been opened on the initiative of the party raykom, the rayispolkom, and the "Elektronika" Central Scientific Research Institute. It provides a number of new services for the population. These include leisure organization for children and teenagers with the use of computer games, the holding of various consultations in the sphere of data processing, and group and individual tuition in computing.

A similar center operates in the capital's Leninskiy Rayon with the help of the State Committee for Computer Technology and Information Science. Other rayons are still waiting for their centers, even though the interests of the cause of renewal require that we resolutely put a stop to political and organizational sluggishness.

Economic accountability must literally penetrate all spheres of our life. We must be bolder in the creation of cooperatives, including at enterprises providing the most diverse services to the population.

We realize that the conditions for enterprises' transition to full economic accountability cannot be identical for enterprises with differing levels of technical status. We must not fail to take this into account.

The state of affairs in the light, food, and processing sectors of industry is particularly worrying. Everything possible must be done to accelerate their modernization and retooling. This work must be constantly at the center of party committees' concern.

Under economic accountability it is more important than ever to strictly observe delivery discipline and irreproachably fulfill contractual commitments. This is the whole ideology of economic accountability.

Summing up all that has been said, I would like to focus your attention on the following aspects.

The task of enhancing the competence of cadres and their mastery of new economic methods of leadership must be brought to the forefront.

Second. It is necessary to make it clear that unless we achieve a breakthrough in the economic, scientific, and technical activity of the primary elements of production there can be no serious expectations of success in work in the new conditions. Every enterprise, every scientific research institute, and every design bureau must formulate specific and extensive measures for the renewal of all aspects of production, from raising the standard of equipment and technology to questions of the collective's social development.

Third. Individual investigation by ministries and departments is needed as regards the situation at loss-making enterprises, and there are about 70 of them in the city's industry and construction industry. A start must be made by improving their financial position and setting right the economy as a whole.

The mass media have a particularly great role to play in the implementation of all the work on restructuring. It is necessary to seek out virtually grain by grain and to widely disseminate everything new that is born in the conditions of the economic mechanism's introduction. We do not need reporters of events, as some press organs turn out to be at times, but genuine organizers of the masses. Today this Leninist demand on the press is more topical than ever before.

Now the capital's party organizations are holding meetings of Communists to hear reports by elected organs on their work in the leadership of restructuring. A serious and objective discussion is under way on the initial practical results. An exacting assessment is being made of real positive changes in the economic, social, and spiritual spheres. Shortcomings and omissions are coming to light, and plans are being outlined to augment our work and get restructuring going at full speed.

It is very important to ensure that all this work proceeds without unnecessary stage management, ostentation, and verbosity. The meeting participants must formulate specific measures for the successful fulfillment of set targets, the elimination of all bottlenecks, and the strengthening of laggard sections.

There are no ready-made prescriptions for all eventualities in life. Restructuring must turn into the creative laboratory of the whole people. We have to interpret the practice of renewal, to pick up and develop the experience of the best.

This means displaying endurance, not giving in to difficulties, and being able to recognize and cut short any actions by those who are deliberately applying the brakes to our work, failing to take measures to eliminate shortcomings, and at times simply reveling with malicious glee in the difficulties and failures.

This means learning to overcome lack of initiative and incompetence and struggling against the adm.nistrative-command methods of management.

This means not yielding to the temptation to present wishful thinking as reality and to report imaginary successes at any cost.

Our conference must provide a good impetus to the enhanced activity of all elements of the city's party organization.

I think we ought to agree on the following. Gorkom departments will generalize all the proposals and remarks made and will draft appropriate instructions. The gorkom bureau will examine and approve them. It is obvious that on some questions it will be necessary to approach central organs to make the necessary decisions.

Tremendous work lies ahead at the new and very complex stage of our society's development. We can and must act so that Moscow becomes the genuine leader of restructuring.

And we are obligated to achieve this.

Agricultural

Shortage of Agricultural Machinery Reported

LD232127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] The latest session of the All-Union Operations Headquarters for Material and Technical Supplies to the Countryside examined the progress of preparations for winter work in the fields. It was noted that because of the complex weather conditions during this year's harvesting, machinery suffered more wear than usual. Rural mechanics are therefore faced with a large amount of repair work. However, repairs are being delayed because of the shortage of urgently needed spare parts, new machines, and other material and technical items. In particular, the Pavlodar, Kharkov, and Volgograd tractor works are in debt to the agro-industrial sector.

All in all, since the beginning of the year, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building has failed to deliver more than 17,000 tractors and many spare parts. Certain enterprises of the ministries of the automotive, chemical and electrical equipment industries and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances are not delivering satisfactorily. The leaders of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry have been subjected to the most severe criticism for delays in delivering electric motors, accumulators, and other equipment of vital necessity for storing agriculture produce. The Nikopol, Pervouralsk, Zhdanov, Magnitogorsk, Lipetsk, and other iron and steel enterprises are witholding deliveries of output to the agro-industrial sector.

The country's livestock farmers also have great grievances against the machine builders. The (?Narys), Sosnovoborsk, Kurgan, Syzran, and other production associations are not fulfilling their production plan for feed preparation machinery. The All-Union Operations Headquarters has appealed to the leaders of the Ministry of Railways to speed up the provision of trucks to the Kirovograd Krasnaya Zvezda works, KAMAZ, the Saransk dump-truck plant, and the Minsk Tractor Works.

Two Oblasts Fulfill Sugar Beet Delivery Plan

AU241119 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 18 Nov 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "By Industrial Technology"]

[Text] Khmelnitskiy Oblast farmers have fulfilled the annual plan for sugar beet sales to the state. The amount of sugar beets delivered to reception centers has totaled 4.2 million tonnes.

In the current year this industrial crop was cultivated using industrial technology on an area exceeding 85% of the total, and this increased the per-hectare yield by 6 quintals. In the oblast as a whole, per-hectare yields averaged 330 quintals of roots. The farms of Chemerovetskiy, Krasilovskiy, Teofipolskiy, and Starokonstantinovskiy Rayons harvested 343-392 quintals per hectare. The application of advanced experience, economic accountability, and other advanced methods of labor organization and remuneration, as well as the clear coordination of trucking operations played a positive role in this enterprise.

Having delivered 640,000 tonnes of sugar beets to reception centers, Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast farms fulfilled the annual plan for their sale to the state. Workers in Gorodenkovskiy, Kolomyyskiy, Tismenitskiy, and Rogatinskiy Rayons worked in the most productive way.

Sales of sugar beets to the state are continuing.

Fruit, Vegetable Harvest Reviewed

PM201209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "To November's Account"]

[Text] Figures for the last days of October show that 14.8 million tonnes of potatoes were purchased—16% less than last year; other figures were: 16.2 million tonnes of vegetables—11% less than last year; 3 million tonnes of fruit and berries—26% less than last year; and 4.3 million tonnes of grapes—16% less than last year.

At the beginning of summer we usually say every vegetable has its season; now is the time to ensure that everything we have grown is stored properly. Judging by the above figures, the harvest in our orchards and market gardens is smaller than expected. This is an accurate picture on the whole: It has been a difficult year. But in a vast country like ours, average figures do not give a full picture. It is indeed true that the harvest was poor in some areas, but elsewhere, on the other hand, the potato crop has been successful, vegetable plantations have flourished, and the boughs of orchard trees have been groaning under the weight of the fruit. Procurement workers should be operating to full capacity.... This unfortunately is not the case everywhere, however. Here is an example.

In Drokiyevskiy Rayon, Moldavia, our TASS correspondent was assigned to find out which consumer has to pay least for juicy, aromatic Moldavian apples and pears. It turned out—and such a result would have been hard to guess—to be cows reared in livestock units. Last year, for example, horticulturists sold 60 tonnes of fruit to farmers for livestock feed at 2 kopeks per kilogram without waiting for the fruit to spoil. This year's harvest is even richer. So what is happening?

"Again we have failed to ensure a loss-free harvest," P. Gutsu, the orchard's chief agronomist, said. "We do not have enough transport. We do not even have conventional warehouses, let alone refrigerators."

There is only one solution: to send the fruit to trade bases outside the republic and to processing enterprises. But there are holdups even here. Vehicles are left standing for 10-12 hours, waiting to unload at the railway station. The local fruit juice unit can only take a small fraction of the harvest.

This kind of situation is not rare, unfortunately. But if you ask procurement workers which areas are suffering from this kind of "strained situation" with regard to fruit and grape harvesting and transportation, more often than not they have absolutely no idea. Cooperative farmers are being slow to act, although they are far from setting a shining example. At the end of October, for example, the Rosglavkoopplodoovoshch still needed more than 1 million tonnes of potatoes and approximately 60% of its apple deliveries just to fulfill the plan. The bad harvest is being given as the reason, but in actual fact it is just the usual inertia.

Not even the Gosagroprom is prompt and efficient. What should it be doing? First of all, it must establish the areas where the grape, fruit, and vegetable crop is quite good, then the specific areas where a tense situation has taken shape, and concentrate its efforts on these "hot spots." This is not only the whole point of Gosagroprom's existence; it is also in its interest. Because hundreds of processing enterprises are part of the Gosagroprom system. To all appearances, the food industry will fulfill the annual plan and produce 11.7 billion standard jars of fruit and vegetable preserves. But, when I talked to many enterprise managers, I heard them express no particular joy at the prospect. A very small proportion of stone fruit crops has been sent for processing and farms have failed to deliver the requisite amount of cucumbers and tomatoes to canning enterprises. This means that they will not be able to supply the full range of canned fruit and vegetables. Although processing workers are not especially to blame for this, it is they who will incur very serious economic loss. This is what S. Dunamalyan, deputy director of the Armenian SSR Oktemberyan Canning Plant, wrote to the editor:

"Under the new economic management conditions the main indicator whereby our work is assessed is the degree to which we honor our delivery contract obligations. But we conclude our delivery contracts in the middle of the previous year and the extent to which we honor these contracts depends on our supply of raw material.

"Every year kolkhozes and sovkhozes fail to supply the plant with the requisite amount of some raw materials while supplying others in amounts in excess of the plan. This is what has happened now. As a result, the plant less of some canned foods than planned and more of others. Our requests to review the range of canned goods because of the poor harvest have met with categorical insistence from many customers that they should be sent what they ordered. But you cannot make "Pickled Cucumbers" from apricots or vice versa. The fines imposed on us bear no comparison to those which we ourselves exact for failure to supply us with the necessary raw materials.

"It is true that higher organs do have the right to amend our plans. This has been known in the past. But these amendments have been made after a 7-9 month delay, when we had already paid our fine and there was no question of the money being returned to us."

This kind of situation is true of processing enterprises virtually everywhere. On the one hand, we are all aware that the shelf life of a product primarily depends on its processing. But on the other hand processing workers are finding themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea. The consumer has the indisputable right to agree to an exchange or exact a fine. However, the full weight of the sanctions should not fall on the processing workers but, through them, on the raw material suppliers. This would seem to be fair: Everyone should be answerable for his own actions. In that case delivery plans should not be drawn up a whole year in advance.

Strict responsibility and a regulated price policy are perhaps the only lever with which we can overcome this kind of diktat on the part of raw material producers and their frequent disdainful attitude to the needs of processing enterprises. Without this, economic accountability, self-recoupment, and self-financing—which form the basis of the economic mechanism now being created—are inconceivable.

Briefs

Hoof-and-Mouth Disease

Hoof-and-mouth disease has appeared in the Latvian Soviet Republic. Soviet veterinary authorities have reported that cattle have come down with the disease on farms near the city of Riga. Finnish authorities have advised those travelling to the Baltic countries to avoid bringing home groceries, plants, or fruits. To prevent the spread of hoof-and-mouth disease, sick animals usually have to be destroyed and as a result there may be severe economic losses. [Text] *[Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 87 LD]*

Scientific

Satellite 'Cosmos-1898' Launched 1 Dec

LD020855 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 2 Dec 87

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS—The Soviet Union launched an artificial earth's satellite, "Cosmos-1898," on December 1.

The satellite, carrying scientific equipment, will continue outer space exploration.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

initial period of revolution—100.8 minutes.

maximum distance from the earth's surface—820 kilometres.

minimum distance from the earth's surface—781 kilometres.

inclination of the orbit—74 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

'Mir' Station Flight Continuing Normally

LD011352 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 1 Dec 87

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS—Yuriy Romanenko has been in orbit for 298 days. Aleksandr Aleksandrov is completing his 19th week in space.

Today's schedule provides for astrophysical, geophysical and technological experiments and medical check-ups of the crew.

According to telemetry information and reports from aboard the *Mir* station, the flight is proceeding normally.

The cosmonauts are feeling fine.

Briefs

Ship Leaves for Antarctica

Leningrad November 26 TASS—The ice breaker transport, *Vitus Bering*, set out for the shores of Antarctica today carrying helicopters, IL-14 aircraft and other expeditionary cargo. This is its first voyage to Antarctica.

This electrically-driven motorship is the first in a series of new vessels specially designed for Arctic and Antarctic Seas. The reinforced ice hull, the 9,000 HP power unit, a helipad and a landing ramp make it suitable for cargo handling operations in polar waters where there are neither wharfs nor terminals. On completing loading operations at Camps Druzhnaya-3 and Druzhnaya-4, the ice breaker will proceed to Lazarev and Sodruzhestva Seas for seismic and gravimetric exploration. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 26 Nov 87 LD*]